THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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CHRISTMAS DAY.

How the Day was Observed in Colorado Springs.

Services at the Churches and Gifts at the Institute.

A Clever Production of the Mikado by Local Talent.

Few people not even in a southern clime had the opportunity of spending Christmas in brighter sunlight or in a more enchanting climate than did the residents of Colorado Springs. Parasols were numerous upon the streets and fans predominated at the "Mikado" matinee at the opera house. During the latter part of the morning and the greater part of the afternoon everyone who owned a conveyance or was lucky enough to procure one at a livery stable was out riding. Others took the benefit of the sun and climate in walking and the streets were crowded during the greater part of the day. In the morning many people attended the union services, also the services at Grace Episcopal church. Later there were many private dinners and in some instances afternoon and evening Christmas trees.

As is the custom in Colorado Springs many if not very nearly all of the business houses were closed, and Sunday hours were observed at the post office.

Below we give a report of the services at the churches and other observations of the day.

UNION SERVICE.

The union services at the Presbyterian church were very well attended and were very interesting. The following was the order of exercises:

Gloria ... Chorus
Invocation ... Rev. J. S. Black
Hymn ... "Hark Hear the Herald Angels Sing"
Scripture Lesson ... Rev. G. E. Merrill
Solo ... Mrs Meyers
Prayer ... Rev. G. N. Eldridge
Hymn ... "O Come All ye Faithful"
Sermon ... Rev. J. S. Black
Solo ... Mrs. Merrill
Hymn ... "Joy to the World the Lord is Come"
Benediction ... Rev. J. R. Gregg

The sermon by Mr. Black was substantially as follows:

"But thou Bethlehem Ephrathah, which art little to be among the thousands of Judah, out of thee shall one come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel, whose goings forth are from of old, from everlasting."—Micah 5:2 (Revised version.)

Let us now go even unto Bethlehem—Luke 2:15.

This is Christmas day. Why do we have this service? The position of God's word is quite clear. The only day which we are definitely and expressly commanded to observe is the day of rest, the holy Sabbath. But we have both example and precept in favor of the propriety of fasts and feasts, of special seasons of humiliation and of rejoicing. We have our national anniversaries and our family birthdays, and it is safe, expedient and profitable to have our religious red-letter days.

Nor let us be too ready to condemn the heroic fathers and founders of some of the great divisions of Protestantism, if they came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do was to abolish the observance of Christmas. Any one who studies the history of the church previous to the Reformation learns that this season of the year had degenerated from a holy and cheerful festival into a time of the wildest debauchery, and profane caricaturing of the solemnities of religion. It was simply a question as to which was the more expedient course, abolition or reformation, and they chose the former course.

Then it was the enjoined custom in more than one denomination to bury the dead with quiet solemnity, but without any service. Why? The people were but newly out of Rome, and it was impossible to have a service without the more ignorant drifting into prayers for the dead, and the shadow of purgatory. When the need for this hard and unfeeling condition of things passed away appropriate services marked the burial of the dead. So now we can have Christmas without profanity and without buffoonery.

In our motherlands, whether in England, Scotland or Germany, this is a peculiarly festive season, and by common consent it has been made in an especial degree the children's festival, for on this day the Lord of glory became a little child for the sake of our redemption.

The Latin hymns of the nativity have been translated into English and German and some of the songs of the pious souls of long ago are the sweetest Christmas carols of to-day. Much of our most genial literature gathers round this Christmas tide. The best work that Charles Dickens did, so far as ultimate social value is concerned, was his delightful Christmas stories, in which charity, forgiveness, reconciliation and loving kindness are so powerfully inculcated. But, before Dickens, our own Washington Irving had glorified the English Christmas in his "Sketch Book." We cannot realize how much literature, sacred and secular, gathers round the manger at Bethlehem. The incarnation is the central mystery of our most holy religion. Grant this and all the rest is plain even when most marvelous. God-man—then the temptation, the transfiguration, the cross, the grave, the resurrection, the ascension are all very wonderful, but natural while wonderful.

Here follow quotations from the Christmas carols of the Latin writers. The carols are singularly beautiful and were finely read by Mr. Black who here and there gave admirable comments.

These writers of the hymns of the nativity, ancient and modern, have given voice to the thought and heart of the church concerning the nativity.

One pleasant morning in the late September I went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem. It is but a short journey, Bethlehem lying six miles south of Jerusalem on the road to Hebron. You pass along a ridge of land which in this state would be called a mesa. It is the plain of Rephaim. To the west the descent is 2000 feet to the Mediterranean, while on the east we have to go down 3800 feet before we reach the Dead Sea. ... the Dead sea you see the ... of ... the southern portion of the Holy Land. How often down these peaceful slopes have hurried the feet red with blood, and the feet eager to shed blood.

Bethlehem the "House of Bread" as its name means ... It has never been a large city, probably never much more than its present population of three or four thousand. There is a scarcity of water for a larger population. The present inhabitants are ... Christians. Whenever there is trouble in Jerusalem the men of Bethlehem are sure to be in it. Again on the eastern part of the ridge is the traditional scene of the nativity. Over it the pious Empress Helena erected a noble basilica, round which rise three convents belonging to the Greek, Latin and Armenian churches.

Outside of Jerusalem there are no hotels in Palestine, and the convents devote themselves to hospitality. This is true both of Latin and Greek convents. Poor pilgrims of their own faith are entertained free and I believe are sometimes helped on their way. Even to the ordinary traveler no charge is made although the gift to the convent funds is usually quite equivalent to the ordinary hotel bill.

We put ourselves in charge of the Latin monks. The monks in these oriental convents are sometimes very ignorant, but they are usually kind and attentive. Our first care in the convent of the Nativity was to partake of the ... lunch to which we were invited. There were only four at the table but the accidental gathering symbolized the way in which the ends of the earth go to Bethlehem. The Dragoman, an interpreter of the French consul, and a cunning looking old Arab he was, sat opposite to me. On the one side was my own guide, a Hungarian Jew, and on the other a captain of the Turkish army. We were served by an Italian monk. Five nationalities and at least four religions in this ... group. Palestine is holy ground to Moslems also. Jerusalem ... in sanctity next to Mecca and Medina. Abraham is father Abraham to the Arab as really and truly as he is to the Jew.

The associations of Bethlehem are very touching. Here Rachel died. This was the home of Naomi. Ruth was a gleaner in those fields. Rachel, Naomi, Ruth, Mary, four worthy names. In the Christian era this spot is memorable not only for the pious care of Helena, but also as being the home of the venerable Jerome while he was translating the scriptures into Latin. Here David was a shepherd lad, and this spring on the hillside is that where he often quenched his thirst, the spring for which he longed in later and sadder years, but which, when brought to him he poured out before the Lord, for men had risked their lives for it.

Pity the Christian whose memory is not stirred and whose heart is not moved by a visit to Bethlehem.

A small door leads from the convent into the church proper. A descent of a few steps leads to the exact spot of the birth, opposite which is the place of the manger, now an altar where lamps are ever burning. On either side of the exact spot where the Prince of Peace made his advent into our nether earth stands a Turkish soldier armed from head to heel, for the Greek and Latin monks are every now and again breaking each others heads over this very spot. Where the wise men laid their gifts, poured forth their adoration, these monks in ... sons of the church have fought to the death in unseemly brawls. France puts one way to favor the Latins, Russia puts another to favor the Greeks, and the poor sublime porte is kept in hot water between the two, and Mohamedan soldiers keep the peace between Christians. And yet he was and is the Prince of Peace, and the discord and the tumult are only possible where He is not known. On earth peace. Let us pray for it. For the union of the several branches of His church, for the turning of the sword into the ploughshare, of the spear into the pruning hook.

Nearer to Christ and nearer to each other. Let the spirit of our service keep our hearts and minds, abiding with us for one is our master even Christ and all we are brethren.

Rev. J. R. Gregg in a few concise remarks presented the claims of the free reading room for which a collection was taken amounting to $33.55.

GRACE CHURCH.

The Grace church was elaborately and beautifully decorated for the special Christmas services held there on Friday. The new choir composed of Miss Fannie Aiken, Mrs. Taylor, and Messrs. Franklin and Durkee, rendered in a particularly acceptable manner the following musical service:

"From the Rising of the Sun," by Perkins; "Venite," by Langdon; "Gloria Patri," by Boyce; "Te Deum," by Wright; "Benedictus Est," by Millard; "Gloria Tibi," by Mendelssohn. Hymn—"Shout the Glad Tidings," "Adeste Fideles." Offertory "Holy Night," "Gloria in Excelsis," old chant.

Rev. A. R. Kieffer conducted the services and his text was taken from Proverbs xxv, verse xxv, "Good News from a Far Country."

For lack of space we are only able to give extracts of the sermon.

"Many years ago, in a land far away across the waters, in Bethlehem of Judea, a child was born on Christmas day who was the desire of all nations and the Savior of the world. The news we have received from that country is good news; that God condescended to our low estate, that while we were yet sinners He loved us, did not desert us, or leave us to our destruction, but came to be a Savior from our sins.

We are wont to celebrate the anniversaries of important events and important men. How much more should we celebrate the anniversary of the advent of Him who came as the Savior of mankind.

Christ is the sun, which rising in the east has girded the whole earth and lighted up all zones with his own splendor. In Christ our Lord the good news of His birth in a far country comes to us this day. He who was born the King of the Jews is the sovereign of the world. The good news was not limited to the Hebrews, but was good news for all nations, a revelation to every man of every nation, of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The distinction of race and country disappears, even distance vanishes, space is annihilated, the far country is no far away, we are now in Bethlehem, and with the shepherds we listen to the good news that unto us is born a Savior which is Christ the Lord, and with them we bow in adoring wonder over the young child lying in the manger.

Christmas becomes to the believer an element in his Christian life; it introduces him personally to his Redeemer, it reproduces and ... the last days of the Son of Man and drawing ... cords of love to the hearts of ... God ... It may be ... people might have been sold for a ... given to the poor. Nevertheless he ... the Redeemer ... throughout the world has ... and the glory of Lebanon comes to us, the ... the ... and the box together, to beautify the place of His sanctuary. Good tidings from a far country, not ... for the good news came from ... heaven, which is no longer so far a country as it formerly was, but in sending only the good news He came very near to, ... one with earth. So far as space is concerned there is no distance between them. Heaven lies around us in our infancy. To the little child God is the ever near, and ... the child grows in years and ... the conflict with evil, and ... others, ... the love of evil, God becomes distant, the angels ... a ... heaven ... far country. ... So too it was with the human race. Humanity when it was young, in its primeval innocence, was very near to God, the angels were nearer, heaven lay all around him.

We worship childhood to-day and in this worship become more childlike and thereby ourselves ... nearer to heaven. The ... is the one most worthy to rule ... this day and at all times. The occurrence of this day once a year helps to keep this spirit from dying out of our hearts, and keeps it in power throughout the year. Would that we always kept so close to the babe of Bethlehem. In the beautiful hymn of Luther "Ah dearest Jesus, holy child make thee a bed soft undefiled within my heart, that it may be a quiet chamber kept for thee." It is good then to keep the feast of the nativity, to enter His courts with praise and to make our homes bright with the same glory of the Lord which shines in His sanctuary.

The blessed influence of this holy season sweetens life and freshens home joys and quickens the pulses of human sympathy towards the poor and needy. It draws man to man as brother to brother, and impresses society with the sanctifying conviction that, after all, the hope and the gospel alone, the "good news that there is a Savior, Christ the Lord, that can answer the wants of mankind."

The manger and the cross, and Jesus in the midst of all is the abiding glory, always transfigured before us, the same Jesus in the swaddling clothes, or on the mount or in the purple robes.

The incarnation and the final act of the atonement must lend to every true conception of the Messiah, and the ... of the world mingles with the ... of adoration, out of the treasures of the desert. Thus in the comprehension of the character he is our Savior. ... If you ... him your savior, let him save you. If you welcome him to-day as the world's salvation, fail not to receive him in your heart as your own Redeemer, else you have no real interest in the good news that came from the far country.

AT THE DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

On Christmas eve the children of the Deaf Mute Institute were offered a genuine holiday treat. The Christmas tree, a large one, was well loaded down with presents, and none of the pupils were overlooked. No general invitation was given to the public to attend the entertainment from the fact that there was no room to accommodate them. There were, however, a large number of people present including the members of the board and their families and many of the friends of the instructors and pupils. There was no regular programme arranged. Mr. Dudley, the superintendent, made a short and appropriate address, which was interpreted to the children by the matron, Mrs. Whitcomb. The distribution of presents followed, and the unfortunate little ones appreciated the gifts handed them even more than did the many little children at the different churches on Christmas eve. While some were not able to see what they received, they could feel, and the others who could neither speak nor hear, could see.

During the evening the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Christmas through which we have just passed has been the most joyous occasion of the kind we have ever experienced; and

WHEREAS, this pleasure has been largely the result of gifts from kind and generous friends; therefore

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance and extend our heartfelt thanks to the following contributors: The board of trustees, for a contribution of $...; to a prominent gentleman of the city for ... 25 cheese; to the noble wife of the same gentleman for a Christmas letter to each pupil, officer and teacher in our household; to an unknown city friend, for $20 worth of Whitman's candies; to Captain A. L. DeCoursey, for 50 boxes of candy and bon bons; to several friends, $2 in cash; to Messrs. Giddings Bros., for $5; to Messrs. Hiram & Co. for 25 pounds of choice nuts; to Miss McDonald, for a large roasted ...; to Messrs. Aiken & Young, for 25 pounds of poultry; to Mr. A. Brown, for a handsome picture frame and drawing material; to Mr. Geo. S. Perry, for $3; to Messrs. Barnes & Son, for knives for all the boys and scissors for the girls; to Mr. E. B. Taylor, for ... of perfumery; to Mr. D. Hadby, for ... dozen ...; to Messrs. Morton, Gale and other unknown friends, for ... each; to ... for ... presents; to Mr. Nye, for ... to the matinee of the Mikado Christmas afternoon and a handsome box of candy to each pupil.

Resolved, That the GAZETTE and Republican be requested to publish these resolutions.

"THE MIKADO."

Two very clever performances of "The Mikado" were given at the opera house on Christmas afternoon and evening by local talent, under the direction of Mrs. Agnes Anderson ... Considering the ... the preparation ... the opera was exceedingly well presented, ... by the ... company some weeks ago. The ... were in good ... and as a whole the play went very smoothly, especially in the evening. At a rehearsal on Thursday night it was necessary to make some important changes in the cast. Mr. Barker was given the part of Ko-Ko in place of ... and Mrs. Barker assumed the role of Pooh-Bah. To the credit of both we can say that they did remarkably well under the circumstances. As for the others in the cast they were well up in their parts and sang well. W. H. Gerhart impersonated the Mikado; ... Nanki-Poo; ... Pish-Tush; Nellie ... Yum-Yum; ... Pitti-Sing; Bertha Smith Peep-Bo; Maud Johnson Katisha; E. A. ... Mikado's Jester. The chorus, while not very strong, showed careful training. Miss Belle Coombs, the pianist, is certainly entitled to much credit for the manner in which she carried the singers through. From the fact that our columns are crowded this morning we are unable to give the performance the extended notice that it deserves.

THE ANTLERS.

At The Antlers on Friday the guests were provided with the most elaborate Christmas dinner ever served in Colorado Springs. The dining room had been neatly decorated for the occasion, and upon entering the main door a large motto, on which were the words "Merry Christmas," attracted the attention of every one. Many of the tables were very handsomely arranged. Below we give the bill of fare served:

MENU.

Blue point oysters.
Cream of chicken, a la reine margot
Consomme, a la ...
Hors d'oeuvre.
Celery. Olives.
Bouchees de truffes, a la ...
Kennebec salmon, a la ... tomate.
Potatoes Duchesse.
Fillet of beef, larded, a la Rothschild.
Mashed potatoes.
Oyster bay asparagus.
Sweet bread braise, a la ...
French peas.
Chicken pie, Yankee style.
Broiled quail on toast, maitre d'hotel.
Saratoga chips.
Ribs of beef. Turkey, cranberry sauce.
Tame duck, apple sauce.
Baked sweet potatoes. String beans.
Boned turkey, wine jelly.
Pate de gibier, en croute.
Mayonnaise of ... and shrimps
Punch, au maraschino.
Prairie chicken, a l'anglaise.
Saddle of venison, currant jelly.
Plum pudding, souffles, a la reine, brandy sauce.
Mince pie. Pumpkin pie.
Assorted cake.
Charlotte russe. Champagne jelly.
Tutti frutti ice cream.
Roquefort and cream cheese. Bent's crackers.
Fruits. Nuts. Raisins.
Tea. Coffee.

Marine Disasters.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., December 26.—The schooner Nellie G. Thurston, from the Grand Banks, reports the loss of three of the crew of the schooner Lizzie Griffin by capsizing their dory. Their names were Wm. Cummings, Geo. Arnold and Louis Barnes.

PROVIDENCE, December 26.—The Point Judith life saving crew put out in their life boat yesterday for the scene of the collision between the schooner Willie De Wolf and an unknown vessel, and has not yet returned. A northeast gale prevailed yesterday and to-day, with snow flurries and thick weather this morning. A dispatch from Point Judith says it is supposed the crew reached Block Island this morning. The government cable to Block Island is inoperative, and their fate cannot be definitely known until the steamer can get through to Newport.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—General Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving bureau, telegraphed Superintendent Walters at Newport, R. I., to have the revenue marine steamer Dexter to proceed to Block Island and vicinity to search for the missing Point Judith life saving crew.

PENSACOLA, December 16.—The tow boat ... exploded at 4 this morning, fatally wounding the engineer, Wm. ..., and the colored fireman. ... Peterson, a passenger, threw the captain and cook overboard and then jumped into the water and saved both, although he was badly scalded himself.

CHICAGO, December 26.—A dispatch from ... says that the ... Owen has returned to that port from a search of the ... Boy among the islands north of Death's Door. No trace of the vessel was found.

VICTORIA, B. C., December 26.—Last night during the prevalence of a thick fog the British bark ..., lumber laden, for Australia, while in tow of the tug ..., went ashore on the rocks of ..., a few miles from this point. In the efforts to get her off the pilot was also stranded. Both vessels remain hard and fast. Steamers have gone to their assistance. Their position is a perilous one if a southeast wind springs up, as a heavy surf breaks on the side where the vessels lie.

Wrecked in the Arctic.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Secretary Manning received the following dispatch from Senator Fair, dated San Francisco: "The ... which arrived at this port, ... from the Arctic ocean. The last ship to arrive ... went down to Behring straits. The Amethyst has on board a crew of ... men, and ... the crew may have gone ashore on some of the islands in Behring straits, in which case, unless assistance is rendered immediately, they will all freeze to death. A petition from owners and masters of the whaling fleet has been forwarded by mail, ... you to send up a relief and search party. Will you send ... If ... I will telegraph you promptly ... you may countermand orders."

Promptly on receipt of the dispatch at the treasury department ... officers of the revenue marine at San Francisco ... for information ... the probable condition of the ... Behring sea, but ... have not yet been received. The ... government strong enough to ... with Arctic ice in the winter. The revenue marine steamer Corwin, a vessel that has ... been remarkably successful in Arctic work, is now at San Francisco, and if it is ... feasible to make a search she will ... be selected. ... San Francisco are favorable to ... for the ...

A BASELESS TALE.

The Recent Strike in the Maid of Erin at Leadville.

Its Importance Supposed to be Grossly Exaggerated.

Skeptical Account of a Mining Deal in the Future.

LEADVILLE, December 27, '85.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The truth is good enough for Leadville. So far as her standing as a mining camp is concerned she needs only to refer to her record. At no time during the past four years has her stability been so well assured. She needs no mining boom—she was long ago out of swaddling clothes. What, then, means this fairy tale of a wonderful strike in the Maid of Erin? Whose interests are to be subserved by such egregious exaggerations as are now floating over the land on the wings of the press? The owners of this property are mostly men of national repute. If many men, the bursting of a gaudy bubble, held up to the gaping gaze of the multitude, will cause them only mortification and chagrin. If mercenary men, they ought to be wise enough to know that the successful methods of '79 will not be the successful methods of '86. The mining sores of the old booming days are not yet healed, nor are the brigands all forgotten. The riches and splendors of the imagination will no longer give a fictitious value to mining stocks. The day has come when performance, not promise, must create market values. Certainly no legitimate purpose of the owners is visible in the halo of glory now surrounding the head of the Maid.

Again, wherein is Leadville to be benefited by a return to the methods of '79? She had her fill of pyrotechnical mining in those days when the credulity of the nation was hungry for a feast. The rockets went up in a blaze of glory and the sticks came down upon the innocent heads of a great multitude throughout the land. Those heads have been sore ever since. A new generation has not had time to grow up. In any event the boys will see the sore heads of their fathers and will take warning. In those booming days of '79, the truth would have been good enough for Leadville, as it is good enough to-day. Every gorgeous lie was indeed a boomerang which afterward returned to retard the progress of the camp. Had only the truth been told, there would have been no slaughter of the innocents and the mining industry would have maintained its true position as a legitimate business calling. It is almost marvelous that this camp has been able to hold its own in spite of the wreckers of '79. Only its inherent merits and the unconquerable faith and energy of its mining men, have saved it from retrogression. Left largely to its own resources, deprived of the foreign capital that would have done so much to hasten development, it has nevertheless continued to fight valiantly for success under difficulties. It has maintained its position, and more recently has been carrying point after point with renewed energy and enthusiasm. But now, just as a legitimate restoration of confidence is beginning to manifest itself in the east, this monster of exaggeration puts in its hateful presence and attempts to repeat the boomerang tactics of '79. No friend of Leadville or of Colorado will further the covert and inscrutable purpose of this needless hurrah.

What is the truth about this disclosure in the Maid of Erin mine? A shaft has penetrated an ore body which is probably worth twenty dollars per ton, to a depth of thirty-seven feet or more. Nothing further is yet known about this ore body; no drifts have been run to determine its length or breadth. It may be twenty, fifty or one hundred feet wide and one, two or three hundred feet long. Nobody knows. Yet this tiny development work in a low grade ore body is made the foundation for marvelous stories of exhaustless riches. Statesmen are congratulated because of even a limited ownership, as though glittering millions were already within their grasp; interviews upon the wonderful event are published broadcast, and the whole press of the country is called into service to signalize the "magnificent discovery." It is a day of '79 injected into the calendar of '85. It is terribly and disagreeably natural. When it is remembered that discoveries of far greater importance have been of frequent occurrence in Leadville during the past two years, and that they have become so largely mere matters of course as to excite no very special comment, the absurdity and childishness of this sudden beating of tom-toms and tense-drums becomes dishearteningly apparent. Mining men here have a very decided suspicion that the universal ... is to cover a charge on the stock boards. It is to be hoped that the suspicion is groundless. A thirty-seven foot hole in a body of low grade ore in Leadville would furnish a very small foundation for a stock boom in 1880. We do not, at this late day in Leadville, figure on ore bodies by the acre. This bigness was overdone in '79. We know too well the extreme variableness of our characteristic deposits to count much beyond our development work. Our ... veins do not lie like the ... with unvarying thickness and grade. On the contrary, their convolutions are often so inscrutable, their values so inconstant and their fickleness of position and magnitude so recurrent, that our prospect work results largely in surprises or disappointments. We sometimes find by rule, often through local indications outside of rule, and not infrequently by the merest chance and when we least expect it. Even when discovered, we can only estimate the extent of an ore body as we pass through it. Ten feet away, the treasure may disappear like the figments of a dream. What utter folly, then, to build a gilded air castle on so precarious a foundation? All Leadville wishes well to the Maid, but all Leadville wishes the Maid to conduct herself with becoming modesty and decorum.

S. E. LOOMIS.

Importers' Complaints.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Mr. S. D. Phelps of this city, well known in connection with the commercial interests of the country, has submitted to President Cleveland a series of formal charges against Mr. Geo. V. Brower, appointed by the president to be general appraiser at this port, who as a recess appointee has been filling that office and whose confirmation now rests with the senate. The matter is made public in a formal way to-day. Mr. Phelps' charges against Mr. Brower, stripped of their formalities, are as follows:

First, disregard of the law in accepting as conclusive in cases of reappraisement testimony in the form of invoices and affidavits furnished by importers, in contravention of section 2902 of the revised statutes; in the case of the Schieffelin invoice of ... glass in refusing testimony of domestic manufacturers in contravention of section 9 of the act of March 3, 1883.

Second, neglect of duty. This is treated of at length under a number of subdivisions. The chief points are that Mr. Brower does not appear at his office more than four days per week on an average; that on these days his office hours have been from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.; that this shortness of hours and irregularity of attendance has caused importers much trouble and loss of valuable time; that in the case of Schieffelin & Co., through carelessness or otherwise, some of the government's most important witnesses were not properly notified to appear; that the general appraiser has been in the habit of consolidating large numbers of wholly dissimilar cases under one hearing, passing upon one and then disposing of the others on the basis thus established; that he grossly neglects his official correspondence, important letters addressed to him in October and November remaining unanswered, and the subject matter of the correspondence unacted on.

Third, incompetency, as shown in the Schieffelin case, and in the case of an importation of glucose, wherein said general appraiser was not able to comprehend the meaning either of consular reports as to the value of such merchandise or to understand the meaning of wholesale prices of such merchandise in the principal markets of Germany, the country from whence exported; and finally that said general appraiser is not sufficiently familiar with the ordinary courtesies and rules governing official or other correspondence between officers of the government and business men dealing with his office. In evidence of this last averment Mr. Phelps refers to correspondence between himself and Mr. Brower.

Burlington Extension.

LINCOLN, December 28.—It is reported here that the Burlington company has projected two new extensions in Nebraska and will push construction rapidly, one next season to the northwest of Lincoln and Grand Island branch. This will make an entrance into a new field for that company, as up to the present time its operations have been confined almost exclusively to territory on the South Platte river. This branch will be extended at once as far as Broken Bow, in Custer county, a distance of over one hundred miles. This will bring a large portion of North Platte county into direct communication with the state capital. Another extension to be made at once is from Tobias west toward Blue Hill. Actual construction of these lines is to commence as soon as possible. The Burlington has now prospected nearly 250 miles of new road in Nebraska alone.

Wabash Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The master's report in the Wabash case, looking to a final decree of foreclosure and sale, will be presented in the United States circuit court next Monday. The master reports outstanding certificates of the receivers and interest amounting to $1,3?4,414.11, and floating indebtedness amounting to $1,237,480.67. The gross amount of undetermined liabilities is placed at $776,380, but it is expected that this amount will be reduced 60 per cent. The sale will probably take place early in March.

Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The following figures taken from a statement compiled by the secretary of the board of trade to be posted on 'change to-morrow show the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on Saturday, December 26th, and the amount of increase or decrease from the preceding week: "Wheat, 58,300,974 bushels, decrease 67,495 bushels; corn 7,064,830 bushels, increase 1,819,237; oats 2,556,616 bushels, increase 144,754; rye 807,028 bushels, increase 57,871; barley 2,243,176 bushels, increase 45,792. The amount in store in Chicago elevators at the same time was: Wheat 14,454,865; corn 1,421,998; oats 252,453; rye 249,377; barley 223,273.

Church Desecration.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The police furnish details of an extraordinary piece of vandalism, occurring in St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic church, corner of ... and Thirty-first streets. Unknown persons entered the church several nights ago, tore down and completely mutilated sixteen oil paintings which had been on the walls, tore down figures in the niches, went to the sacristy, threw the vestments around, spilled wine found there over them and did much other damage.

Detroit's Church Trouble.

DETROIT, December 28.—No trouble has arisen among the riotous Poles to-day. Early this morning a crowd assembled about the church but no outbreak resulted. ... Kolasinski, the deposed priest, proposes to contest the legality of the bishop's action, ...

THE OLD YEAR.

A Review of the Principal Industries of the State.

Gold and Silver Production Equal to Previous Years.

Cattle and Sheep Interests Show a Good Increase.

El Paso Prospering in Every Branch of Business.

The Outlook for the City All that Could be Wished.

Many Good Buildings Erected Here and at Manitou.

Census.

Last year a census of the state was taken which gives some interesting facts regarding our growth and we will begin our review of the state by giving a condensed statement of the results of the census.

POPULATION.

It is impossible to make any elaborate comparisons of census reports because our settlement has been so recent. The census of 1850 did not mention Colorado. The census of 1860 gives no details, but gives the population of the territory of Colorado at 34,277. There were probably no county organizations at that time. During the period from 1860 to 1870 Colorado did not grow much. In 1870 the population was 39,864, or a net increase in the ten years of 5,587, or only 16 per cent. The next ten years showed an immense increase. In 1880 the census showed a population of 194,327, or an increase of 154,463 or 388 per cent. The decade of 1870-80 shows a rate of increase of population twenty-four times that in the decade of 1860-70. The explanation is simple. In the decade 1870-80 we had railroads and in the preceding decade we had not. Colorado depends more on railroads for its development than most states. It consisted for years of mining camps which shipped in everything that was consumed and shipped out everything that was produced. For this reason transportation has been an important factor in our development. The period from 1860-70 was one of comparitive stagnation. The immigration was large in the very beginning which accounts for the population in 1860 being nearly as great as in 1870. There was probably a large falling off in population between these two years. Neither mining nor agriculture was on a good basis during the first decade and much capital was lost in crude experiments. But the town of Greeley taught us the possibilities of irrigation while the Boston and Colorado Smelting company put an end to unsuccessful experiments in treating ores and gave a sure market to the miner for his ores.

In giving the census for 1885 of the population by counties we will make comparisons with the census of 1880 and 1870. The population by counties is as follows:

Counties	Population, 1885	Population, 1880	Population, 1870	Died during census year.
Arapahoe	61,491	38,641	6,829	412
Archuleta	667	...	...	4
Bent	2,903	1,654	1,102	28
Boulder	10,841	9,923	1,939	93
Chaffee	6,107	6,412	...	11
Clear Creek	7,157	7,823	1,576	38
Conejos	6,687	5,605	2,504	7
Costilla	3,129	2,879	1,779	22
Custer	4,219	8,080	...	25
Delta	1,547	...	...	12
Dolores	815	...	...	2
Douglas	2,100	2,486	1,388	20
Eagle	1,415	...	...	10
Elbert	1,576	1,708	...	10
El Paso	8,356	7,949	987	87
Fremont	6,091	4,735	1,064	48
Garfield	1,389	...	...	6
Gilpin	8,015	6,489	5,490	77
Grand	1,228	417	...	10
Gunnison	4,452	8,236	...	18
Hinsdale	879	1,447	...	0
Huerfano	5,056	4,124	2,250	86
Jefferson	6,759	6,804	2,390	58
Lake	16,763	23,563	522	348
La Plata	4,495	1,110	...	27
Larimer	7,585	4,892	838	63
Las Animas	10,840	8,903	4,276	143
Mesa	1,991	...	...	25
Montrose	2,384	...	...	9
Ouray	1,587	2,669	...	13
Park	3,4[illegible]	3,776	447	37
Pitkin	4,484	...	...	31
Pueblo	16,026	7,617	2,265	142
Rio Grande	3,056	1,944	...	32
Routt	754	140	...	6
Saguache	1,963	1,973	304	84
San Juan	1,087	1,087	...	8
San Miguel	1,214	...	...	7
Summit	2,548	5,459	258	31
Weld	9,446	5,646	1,636	71
Total	243,910	194,327	39,864	2,0[illegible]9

During the past five years the increase in population is 49,583, or 25.56 per cent. This increase is not as large as in the decade 1870-80, but our growth since has been more gradual. At this rate our increase for the decade 1880-90 will be 57 per cent. This is largely in excess of the rate of the growth in the United States, which is from 30 to 35 per cent every ten years. The death rate seems to be the least of any state in the union. Taking the death rate in states which are considered sanitariums, we have the following results: The number of deaths per thousand in Colorado in the census year, 1885, was nine. The number of deaths per thousand for the census year 1880 was as follows in the following states:

Florida	12
California	14
Georgia	15
North Carolina	16

TOWNS AND CITIES.

There are 188 towns and cities in the state. The following table shows the population in some of the leading towns:

Alma	465	Idaho Springs	1,157
Alamosa	754	La Junta	220
Argo	344	Lake City	733
Aspen	3,374	Leadville	10,925
Black Hawk	1,204	Littleton	109
Boulder	3,112	Longmont	1,120
Breckenridge	957	Louisville	512
Buena Vista	1,146	Loveland	557
Canon City	1,579	Manitou	698
Central City	2,472	Nevadaville	1,06[illegible]
Coal Creek	1,115	Ouray	1,403
Colorado Springs	4,563	Pitkin	359
Como	580	Pueblo	6,659
Costilla	835	Central Pueblo	389
Crested Butte	734	South Pueblo	5,7[illegible]6
Del Norte	974	Red Cliff	558
Denver	54,308	Rico	67[illegible]
Durango	2,214	Rosita	563
Erie	741	Saguache	401
Evans	386	Salida	1,887
Fairplay	312	San Luis	1,[illegible]26
Fort Collins	1,690	Silver Cliff	900
Fort Lewis	478	Silver Plume	1,110
Georgetown	1,173	Silverton	1,196
Glenwood Springs	314	Sterling	400
Golden	2,136	Telluride	561
Grand Junction	859	Trinidad	2,761
Greeley	2,177	Walsenburg	5[illegible]4
Gunnison	1,427	West Las Animas	698
Highlands	1,012	Williamsburg	617

It is impossible to make comparisons with previous years because the censuses of 1870 and 1880 show only the population of towns and cities of over 4000 inhabitants. As a result only the population of Denver was given in 1870. Denver had then 4759 inhabitants. In 1880 only four cities had over 4000 inhabitants. The comparison of population of 1870 with 1880 is as follows:

	1880	1885
Colorado Springs	4,226	4,563
Denver	35,629	54,308
Leadville	14,820	10,925
Silver Cliff	5,040	9[illegible]

From the above only Colorado Springs and Denver of the towns of 4,000 inhabitants in 1880 have continued to grow. Both Pueblo and South Pueblo have grown in the past five years so as to get into the 4,000 list. But these are the only cities, while Silver Cliff has dropped out. This gives us only five cities in 1885 of over 4,000 inhabitants.

POPULATION CLASSIFIED.

Indians living on reservations are not included in this classification. The population by races in 1870 and 1885 is as follows:

	1885	1880
White	2[illegible]0,585	191,126
Colored	[illegible]	2,435
Chinese	[illegible]	612
Indians	[illegible]	154

The population classified by sexes is as follows:

	1880	1885
Male	129,131	141,781
Female	65,196	[illegible]

This shows a large increase of female population as compared with the male. In 1880 there were 50,480 females to every 100,000 males. This proportion has increased in 1885 to 65,000 females to 100,000 males.

Sheep Industry.

Before 1865, extending back to 1850, the only sheep raising in Colorado was by Mexicans on the southern streams near the boundary of New Mexico. The hardy, long-legged, long-wooled, fair-sized natives or Mexican sheep were left almost entirely to "rustle" for existence, and they yielded a clip of from 1½ to 2¼ pounds of wool. About 1864 too a few Americans started flocks with the native Mexican ewes, which were bred with rams from the east. In the first named year a Mr. Toppan brought in a flock from Missouri. The first Colorado natives were further improved about 1872 by the introduction of merinos. Since that time the better California stock and merinos from Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania have produced further improvement.

As the Mexican blood has diminished the susceptibility to disease has increased, by the delicacy of the high bred stock; but this has been offset by the greater skill and knowledge acquired by the flock masters in their experience of the last fifteen years.

While the fine, heavy wooled merinos are the almost universal sheep of the state, the mutton sheep have been liberally introduced within the past few years. These, the Downs breeds, are superior for the market, and much attention is being given to them.

Since 1870 the progress of the sheep industry has been rapid. The breeds have been improved and the numbers have increased. In that year there were returned for assessment [illegible]10,000. This year it is expected that the number will reach 2,000,000. In 1880 the average clip of wool was not quite four pounds, while in this, it will average seven. Some of the better flocks will shear nine pounds. The clip for 1885 was nearly 8,000,000 pounds. This was sold at fair prices. The early sales were very low, but those who held their wool got some as high as 18 cents per pound.

Colorado flocks are subject to few diseases. Scab prevails to some extent, and in 1880 spread alarmingly from a diseased flock driven in from California. The estimated annual loss among sheep over twelve months old for an average term of years is 5 per cent, made up by the following causes: Disease, winter and spring storms, wild animals, old age, poisonous weeds and snake bites.

The U. S. census for 1880 gives some illustrations of the business as it is carried on at the present time, the amount of first outlay required and expenses of the year in a selected case, as follows: "Take the experience of one flockmaster, owning about 7,590 sheep in 1880. He owns about 500 acres of land, worth $5,000, and he leases 1,000 acres of school lands for 2½ cents an acre, or $25 per annum. His buildings and fences cost him $1,800; vehicles, tools, etc., $450; four horses, $300; sundries, say, $200. His investment, then, putting the sheep (5,917) at the beginning of the year to be worth each $2 50, is, in round numbers, $22,000. The 500 acres owned and the 1,000 leased cover the water privileges of 30,000 acres of public lands adjoining, and include meadow or other exceptions and reserved for hay, the different tracts varying from 40 to 100 acres in extent, sufficient in each case to control the water. He employs four men throughout the year at $35 per month and board. The board may be estimated at 30 cents per day, so that the steady labor costs $2,118 per annum. In addition he hires extra labor during lambing and shearing. For the former, five men, at $30 per month for forty days, which, with board added, makes $260. The cost of shearing the 5,917 adult sheep, at seven cents per fleece, will be $414.19; to which is to be added the board of the shearers, or $40.12. Seven men shear for nineteen days with an average shear of forty-five fleeces each per day; these together make $454.[illegible]; with the incidentals of packing the wool, etc., we may put the extra labor of shearing time at $500."

Concerning the profits of the business the census report gives an example: "Another sheep-grower in El Paso county began business in 1872 with 770 Mexican ewes and 10 Vermont merino rams, at an aggregate cost of $3100. July 1, 1880, he had 7500 sheep, of which 151 were of the original stock of ewes, the whole flock worth $18,750, and his ranch outfits were worth $7750; total, $26,500. Meantime, since starting in 1872, he had sold wool to the amount of $24,180 and 250 wethers for $625."

A moderate estimate of the value of the sheep of the state together with lands and improvements, would be about $4,500,000. The assessors' returns give the number at present in the state at 860,696, and their value $925,616. In 1884 the number assessed was 822,283, and their value $1,134,894. The assessors' returns by counties are as follows:

	Number	Value
Arapahoe	73,986	$92,405
Archuleta	23,929	23,981
Bent	84,107	65,873
Boulder	6	10
Chaffee	1,611	1,669
Clear Creek	100	200
Conejos	11,589	14,361
Costilla	20,571	28,946
Custer	365	365
Delta	11,002	20,504
Douglas	1,327	2,199
Elbert	103,875	103,706
El Paso	114,[illegible]58	111,185
Grand	7,518	13,396
Gunnison	28	28
Huerfano	45,487	61,620
Jefferson	389	401
Lake	1	2
La Plata	3,000	3,000
Larimer	40,299	48,400
Las Animas	91,883	80,746
Mesa	5	5
Montrose	11,000	20,675
Ouray	9,000	12,000
Park	9,024	12,369
Pueblo	28,194	41,167
Rio Grande	11,775	12,215
Routt	9,218	18,406
Saguache	19,718	25,713
Summit	5	10
Weld	86,528	101,535
Total	860,696	$925,616

Cattle.

There great difficulty in giving exact figures. We have the assessors' reports which is the minimum estimate the owner's conscience will allow. We have the census which the superintendent says was not correct in cattle. Besides we have the reports of experts and cattle associations. First we give the census on all stock for 1885 and 1880, that were on hand June 1st of each year:

	1885	1880
Horses of all ages	85,813	42,257
Mules and asses, all ages	4,963	2,381
Working oxen	4[illegible]6	2,080
Milch cows	48,498	28,770
Other cattle	5[illegible],110	316,989
Sheep, inclusive of spring lambs	1,063,341	746,443
Swine	59,280	7,656
Totals	1,769,528	1,145,776

The above is chiefly valuable because of the comparative statistics as the same conditions that prevented a thorough census in 1885 were present in 1880. The table serves, however, to show the proportion of increase. The reports of the assessors show that there were 778,595 cattle in the state last spring valued at $11,293,024. This is well understood to be a low estimate, for obvious reasons. By the assessors' reports there is an increase in cattle in 1885 over 1884 of 98,907 head, and in value, of $680,824. The average value per head in 1884 was $15.6[illegible] and in 1885, $15.54.

Probably the most correct estimate is a mean between the report of the State Cattle association and the report of Mr. Standart to the Bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Standart estimates the number at 1,420,388 head. The association estimate the number at 1,500,000. But there are statistics at hand to make up an estimate. If we take the estimate of the Cattle association as to the number in the state in 1884, and take into account the movement of cattle. The estimate in 1884 of the association was that there were 1,250,000 cattle. During last season it was estimated that a fourth of the cattle were breeders or 312,000. The number of calves was about 70 per cent or 218,400.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE.

The statistics regarding the movement of cattle are much more accurate. During the year there have been driven into the state from Texas, New Mexico and Indian Territory 115,587 head of cattle, which have been inspected on the southern boundary and reported by Dr. Faville, the state veterinarian.

There have been brought into the state by rail, mostly from the east, 3[illegible]4 cars of cattle, numbering 17,6[illegible]4 head. Of the number shipped in 8,525 were steers, 5,402 cows, 859 bulls and 2,828 were reported as mixed cattle. The bulls were a large grade or thoroughbred animals, the majority being Herefords, closely followed in number by Galloways and Polled Angus.

By glancing over the statistics in the Live Stock Record we are enabled to give shipments of cattle in the state during the year. The total number of cars of cattle shipped out of the state during the year is 3,358.

Steers	[illegible],857
Cows	21
Bulls	211
Mixed cattle	2,340
Total	75,579

The numbers slaughtered is incompletely reported by the inspectors. Reports are only from seven points and these reports cover in some instances only three months. These reports show as follows:

Denver is	16,889
Pueblo, ten months	2,0[illegible]4
Leadville, ten months	4,358
San Luis Valley, ten months	2,251
Durango, four months	912
Fort Collins, three months	149
West Las Animas, three months	117
Uncompahgre, three months	540
Total	27,280

Considering that these reports are for only part of the time and that there are so many points from which no reports are received, it is reasonable to estimate the whole number slaughtered to be about 45,000. The above figures give us some basis for an estimate of the present number of cattle.

Estimated number, '84		1,250,000
Calves, '85		218,400
Drives into state from Texas and other places		115,587
Shipped by rail		17,614
Total		1,601,601
Shipped out of state	75,579	
Slaughtered	45,000	
Losses, 3 per cent on 1,250,000	37,500	
		158,079
Total number		1,443,522

The increase in cattle is about equal to the calf crop.

The most important thing that has occurred during the year affecting the cattle industry was the enactment of laws by the legislature to protect stock from contagious diseases. Two such laws were enacted. One provided for a state veterinary sanitary board and a state veterinarian and defined their duties. The other provided for quarantining against other states where contagious diseases might have an existence. Under these laws the state was quarantined last spring against portions of the east where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist. All cattle driven to Texas and New Mexico were also admitted only after inspection. The state has been free from any contagious cattle disease.

Last winter was favorable to range interests, and the losses by fair estimate are placed as low as three per cent on the entire range. The calf crop has been unusually large and is placed at about 70 per cent of the cows.

The feature of the business least pleasing to cattle growers has been the low price of beef, which has felt the depression in all lines of business throughout the country, aggravated probably by the president's order driving the herds from Indian territory, which for a time over-crowded the markets. The quarantines against Texas cattle also caused thousands of cattle to be thrown into the market which would not otherwise have gone there.

The market for cattle ranches and herds has been dull, and few capitalists have sought investments in that direction. Among the causes are the rulings by the present national administration for the protection of the public domain and the orders removing fences, which caused a general distrust as to the future among eastern people.

Feeding in the winter has proved to be generally unprofitable business, and the number now being fed is probably not more than a quarter of those being fed a year ago. The average price of steers for market was probably $10 per head less than during 1884. This, on the cattle marketed, represents a difference of $1,250,000. With a general revival of business, which is now indicated, the price of beef will doubtless advance with that of other commodities, so that the coming season has its bright aspects. At its worst, the business is fully as profitable as others in our times. As Dr. Moore said, at the St. Louis convention: "The fact remains that the cows cover the country east and west, in Texas and Montana; that our steers take on weight and improve in quality; that the 50,000,000 of Americans grow hungry three times a day; that more babies than calves are born—that eaters increase faster than the supply; and that our steers are enumerating an increasing proprietary cosmopolitan constituency."

Horses.

The industry of horse growing has been altogether prosperous during the year. Contagious diseases have not spread among them, though a considerable sensation was created last spring by reports of wide-spread glanders among the range herds. The state veterinarian has examined a large number, and condemned and killed six head. Several others were pronounced as infected with the disease, and were placed in quarantine. They would have been killed had there been any fund available for them.

A large number of fine stallions, principally of Percheron Norman blood, have been imported into the state. More attention is now being paid to breeding trotting and running stock than during previous years, and hundreds of promising young animals are growing up to make their mark on the race course.

During the year horse round-ups have been introduced on the range, to the profit and advantage of every breeder.

The total number of horses in the state, reported by assessors is 109,313, valued at $3,822,325, against 101,227 head, valued at $3,783,800 in 1884.

Mr. Standart's report to the bureau of animal industry estimates the number of horses in the state at 153,356, valued at $9,899,389.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES.

The assessors' reports of the number and value of horses in the different counties are as follows:

	Number	Value
Arapahoe	5,894	$278,225
Archuleta	216	8,595
Bent	5,691	108,473
Boulder	4,869	241,620
Chaffee	1,082	49,0[illegible]5
Clear Creek	420	26,125
Conejos	2,306	65,520
Costilla	1,403	13,257
Custer	1,859	72,864
Delta	798	49,510
Dolores	383	15,890
Douglas	3,979	159,144
Eagle	491	26,910
Elbert	3,897	99,[illegible]28
El Paso	5,904	158,70[illegible]
Fremont	2,652	80,310
Gilpin	424	84,71[illegible]
Grand	3,779	151,955
Gunnison	1,217	35,200
Hinsdale	175	6,150
Huerfano	3,013	90,166
Jefferson	2,770	184,038
Lake	833	39,080
La Plata	22,240	82,728
Larimer	12,864	447,030
Las Animas	5,717	172,356
Mesa	1,100	40,667
Montrose	1,629	55,285
Ouray	695	24,049
Park	2,193	94,833
Pitkin	432	26,890
Pueblo	4,650	139,562
Rio Grande	1,815	65,0[illegible]0
Routt	2,695	70,413
Saguache	2,016	166,909
San Juan	58	2,975
San Miguel	153	18,810
Summit	232	15,15[illegible]
Weld	14,928	492,9[illegible]5
Total	109,313	$3,822,325

Farming.

Farming in Colorado has shown more progress in the last five years than any other industry. The fact has been recognized for years that we did not begin to cultivate the land that could be cultivated if the water in our streams was all used. Among the ditches recently constructed are ditches from the Rio Grande in San Luis park 150 miles in length and capable of irrigating 275,000 acres of land. Large ditches have been constructed in Mesa, Montrose and Delta counties which have added 200,000 acres of land to the improved land. The English company has built large ditches in the northern part of the state so that now we have nearly a thousand miles of canals which will irrigate about 1,500,000 acres. As yet we have hardly tapped the supply. The Arkansas still pours most of its waters through the state. The Rio Grande and the San Juan and tributaries in the south could water twenty times the land they do. While the Grand, Gunnison, Yampa and White present great possibilities to northern and western Colorado. When there is a market for the farm products, we shall find 30,000,000 acres instead of 1,500,000 acres under ditches.

CROPS.

We are slowly finding out that we can raise everything in Colorado except corn, and everything in fruits produced in the temperate zone. We are gradually increasing the variety of our crops, so that in a very few years we shall produce the fruit, vegetables and other things that we are buying outside of the state. It is only within two or three years that we have stopped importing wheat and potatoes and the chances of our producing all the cereals, vegetables, and fruits that we need is much better now than was the chance ten years ago of our raising all of our wheat and oats. Our rapid increase as an agricultural state is shown by the fact that in 1880 616,169 acres of improved land and 549,204 acres of unimproved lands are reported in the census and in 1885 there were 1,647,805 acres of improved and and 718,820 unimproved. This is an increase of improved lands in five years of almost 300 per cent.

PRODUCTS.

The census report of 1885 gives the following statistics regarding ranches and ranching that are very incomplete, but still the comparisons with previous years are valuable.

The following table, showing the quantity in bushels of cereals raised in 1879 and 1884 respectively:

	1879	1884
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat	1[illegible],465	[illegible],882
Wheat	1,42[illegible],011	2,2[illegible]0,5[illegible]6
Oats	[illegible]	1,614,0[illegible]
Rye	19,415	[illegible],852
Indian corn	[illegible]	653,191

The average yield in bushels per acre of the cerals was as follows:

	1879	1884
Barley	22 02	25 [illegible]6
Buckwheat	13 93	11 37
Corn	25 [illegible]	27 [illegible]
Oats	25 26	26 [illegible]0
Rye	15 76	11 22
Wheat	12 97	20 71

The comparitive values of potatoes and orchard products are given as follows:

	1884	1879
Irish potatoes	1,111,360	38[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	4,976	——
Orchard products	$17,854	$[illegible],236

The market garden products in 1884 were $256,159 and in 1879, $136,617.

The products of hay and grain seed were as follows:

	1880	1885
Hay, tons	86,502	250,481
Clover seed, bushels	15	7[illegible]1
Grass seed, bushels	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

Poultry on hand June 1, 1885, was 201,272 barnyard fowls and 40,524 other fowls, producing for the census year 1,125,226 dozen eggs, and in 1880 121,327 barnyard fowls and 22,477 other fowls producing 530,520 dozen eggs.

During the census year 112,1[illegible] pounds of grapes were produced and 5013 gallons of wine were made in the state.

The following comparitive report of dairy products is made:

	1884	
Gallons of milk sold or sent to butter or cheese factories	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pounds of butter made on farms	3,661,9[illegible]2	[illegible]
Pounds of cheese made on farms	8,489	[illegible]

The estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for the year 1884, was $7,386,342, while in 1879 it was $3,035,228.

The above comparisons show what a decided advance has been made since 1879, and how prosperous farmers are.

Mining.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, December 31.—A review of the Colorado mining industry for 1885 shows the total mineral output to be $22,500,000, divided as follows: Silver, $13,000,000; gold, $5,000,000; lead, $4,000,000; copper, $500,000. For 1884 the total output was placed at $20,750,000, showing an increase in favor of 1885 of $1,750,000. As compared with figures for 1884, the product of gold and copper has very perceptibly increased, while lead has fallen off materially, although the average price paid has been greater. The gold yield has increased more than $1,000,000 and silver about the same. Copper has more than doubled, and the outlook is bright for a continued increase in that metal from many sections of the state. The smelters assert that the tonnage has decreased and values greatly enhanced, or, in other words, the grade of ore has been higher in bulk lots as a rule than any heretofore mined in the state. For months the great beds of ore at the valley smelters have ranged in value from $45 to $90 per ton, as charged into the furnaces, which, of course, includes flux ingredients. Silver ores have not only averaged higher in that metal but have also carried considerable amounts of gold and copper. Concentration has also played an important part in reducing tonnage and advancing grades. Gold mining has been more actively prosecuted than for many years, both upon lode properties and placer diggings. The outlook for a heavier gold product in future years is one of the brightest features of the mining industry of Colorado. Experienced men, backed by abundant capital, are vigorously perfecting arrangements to mine for gold on a scale never before attempted in this state.

Having reviewed the operations of last year at length and showed the existing facilities for reaching the mineral product of our mines it is proper to speak in conclusion of the outlook with which the new year opens. Mining conducted in experienced hands as a rule, and reduction certainty is. The exposures of ore in all counties of the state are in advance of any previous year, and new properties are giving stronger indications of becoming bonanzas in more numerous instances than has ever been known in Colorado or any other mining country, without excepting any. The only drawback to our quick strides to booming prosperity is the danger that menaces silver.

The following figures are of Lake county's bullion product for the past twelve months:

La Plata, bullion	$2,213,706
Harrison, bullion	1,503,079
Manville bullion	568,772
Fryer Hill, bullion	108,538
Arkansas Valley, bullion	1,270,625
American, bullion	622,976
[illegible] mill, gold bars	[illegible]
[illegible] mill, gold bars	[illegible]
[illegible] mill, gold bars	[illegible]
[illegible] gold	54,672
Chrysolite mill, silver bars	12,656
Arkansas Valley sampler, ore shipments	[illegible]
Holden sampler, ore shipments	2,4[illegible]
Morning and Evening Star shipments	19[illegible]
Other shipments	1,422,17[illegible]
Total	$12,390,6[illegible]

Lead is becoming scarcer, owing in part to a change in the character of the ore as depth is attained in many districts, and in others, to an exhaustion of lead deposits. The smelters, therefore, have been forced to use less lead and give preliminary roasting to rebellious ores instead of charging them raw in small quantities, as heretofore. They have also contracted for the entire output of heavy lead producers or purchased outright mines of this character, to secure the amount absolutely necessary for their water jacket furnaces. One of the Pueblo smelters controls some of the great lead mines of the Monarch district, Chaffee county, and the Omaha and Grant works in Denver has purchased and is operating the vast lead deposit known as the Terrible mine of Custer county, besides owning a large group of lead properties in Bingham canon, Utah. This action of the large valley smelters has relieved the pressure lately made upon the smelters at Leadville by spirited competition which threatened at one time to close down the smelting industries of Lake county. The price of lead at the beginning of the year was $3 60 per hundred pounds, and is now firm at $4.57½.

While lead has appreciated in value, silver has pursued an opposite course and is nearly six cents an ounce lower than the low price at which it stood at the beginning of the year. Although copper is depressed in price, there is an increasing demand for it and buyers are encouraging miners to work the many veins in which the silver contents are low but the copper percentage high. Many of the lead mines, in certain districts are changing into copper from lead, and in others the copper is associated with high gold and silver values. The valley smelters have all turned out more copper than during any previous year, and one ore-buying firm has shipped [illegible] of the state nearly $700,000 worth of copper ore, in which copper was an important factor. Some of this ore [illegible] ingredient of value. The great [illegible] silver values principally, with some gold.

In concluding this review of Colorado's mining industry for the past year it is satisfactory to be able to call attention to certain facts as follows: We have increased our gold product and prospects. Our average of ore treated has been higher than ever. We have greater [illegible] than ever. We have wonderfully enlarged our mining area. We have greatly increased the number of our producing mines. We have increased our smelting and milling facilities. We have received and rendered productive abandoned mines [illegible]. We have utilized lower grades and economically treated ore heretofore held as refractory. We have improved in concentration and reduced loss [illegible] to the minimum. We have [illegible] record of [illegible] made, nor in any district or county, and hence we assert and all well informed [illegible] confirm the statement that we are in a healthier condition with greater evidences of permanency and thrift than at any time in our history.

LEADVILLE'S OUTLOOK.

Special to the Gazette.

LEADVILLE, December 31.—The statement of the Herald-Democrat, reached by great care and unquestionably accurate, will place the output for Lake in 1885, a trifle below that of 1884, or rather less than twelve and a half millions. The lead output has fallen off decidedly, but the output of silver and gold shows a marked increase. If the price of silver had maintained the range of '84 the showing for this year would have been better than last. The immense values recently uncovered have not been mined and do not figure in the estimates. The greatest hopefulness prevails throughout this camp, and is most marked among those best informed. It is conceded on all sides that the outlook was never more promising than at present. Tabor's Maid of Erin is in forty-two feet of ore, and the bottom not reached. This settles the "second contact" question in favor of a long term of substantial prosperity for Leadville. A hopeful feature of the recent great strikes is that they open a wide extent of territory. The day of deep mining is fairly inaugurated in this district.

THE NEWS' ESTIMATE.

Special to the GAZETTE.

DENVER, December 31.—The figures here presented are the result of a careful canvass and may be relied on as approximating the truth, though many readers will consider them far too low: Gold, $5,000,000; silver, $15,000,000; lead, $4,000,000; copper, $500,000; total, $22,500,000. The product of 1884, as given by the director of the mint in his report was, gold, $4,250,000; silver, $16,000,000, thus showing a gain in the last over the previous year of $750,000 in gold and a loss of $1,000,000 in silver.

THE DENVER MINT.

During the year ending June 30, 1885, the gold bullion of domestic product deposited and purchased at the assay office in Denver amounted to 82,165 ounces, the jewelers' bars, old plate, etc., amounted to 217 ounces; the imported bars to 81[illegible] ounces, making a total of 83,195 ounces. The fractions of ounces are omitted. The silver deposited amounted to 19,922 ounces. The total value of the gold deposited was $1,547,876.09, and the silver $23,182.04. The total value of the deposits during the calendar year including December 31, 1884, was $1,508,147.50. During the year 1885 the value of the deposits was $1,207,933. The total earnings of the Denver assay office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to $4,969.05, and the expenses were $28,245.35. A comparison of the business of the assay office during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1884, and June 30, 1885, shows that the value of the deposits during 1884 were $1,387,027.37, and during 1885, $1,571,058.13.

COAL PRODUCT.

The products of the coal and iron mines of Colorado for 1885 keep pace with the rising

PUBLISHED BY [illegible] GAZETTE [illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISING [illegible] on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

[illegible] and Fancy Job Printing equal [illegible] establishment west of [illegible] Missouri river.

[illegible] WEEKLY GAZETTE [illegible] Thursday [illegible]

[illegible] SIFFER, [illegible] the GAZETTE.

Senator [illegible] silver [illegible] with the best [illegible] side he ought to [illegible] the well.

[illegible]

With regard to large sums supposed to be awaiting American claimants in the Bank of England, Mr. White [illegible] quotes from a letter written by the [illegible] accountant of that institution [illegible] standing in our books. Speaking generally, without having made an exhaustive research, which would involve considerable labor, there are very few amounts of £1,000, and probably none that exceed this sum by more than £100 or £200."

And in regard to the fabulous fortunes locked up in chancery, he says: "To judge from the letters received at this legation from the United States in reference to unclaimed funds in chancery, many of our countrymen must imagine that it is a sort of depository of incalculable millions, a goodly share of which can be easily withdrawn upon the mere institution of a claim by the American minister, and without requirement by the court of any particulars as to the name of the suit, the reasons upon the claimant to the parties mentioned therein, or to the original owner of the estate claimed. It is very rarely that in any communication sent us on this subject a smaller sum is mentioned than 'several millions,' and frequently our correspondents state that they are entitled to twenty, fifty and even more millions. It will doubtless cause surprise and disappointment to such as these to be informed that the whole amount of money in the custody of the court of chancery at the present time is about £84,000,000, of which £83,000,000 belong to owners who are known, leaving about £1,000,000 only of unclaimed or dormant funds."

HOME RULE.

Just what is meant by home rule in Ireland is not well understood. The term has not been well defined. The nearest approach to a definition was given by Justin McCarthy who said he wished Ireland to have the same rights under the general government that an American state had under the general government. This meant a local self government that was fairly defined. [illegible] the definition in [illegible]

When, heretofore we were asked what we meant by home rule, we replied that the very [illegible] the integrity of the empire, but granted that the only measure [illegible] Irish people [illegible] principle, what is the use of moving in the matter at all. [illegible]

[illegible]

But this [illegible] Justin McCarthy [illegible] powerful [illegible] success [illegible] uses the term. [illegible] we could have [illegible] question whether the Irish people have sufficient conservative feeling to self govern wisely.

Editor and Proofreader.

COLORADO SPRINGS, December 30, 1885.
To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

The editor of the religious column is frequently divided in his mind between the [illegible] of a printer and the disposition to retire from the ministry and attend a writing school for a year. When his indignation rages fiercely over an erratum of peculiar enormity his wrath is tempered presently with compassion for the poor unfortunate who weekly "wrastles" with his manuscript and whose discriminating powers are naturally getting unsettled.

My last distress of mind arises from the ingenious substitution [illegible] of the word "obsequies" for "observances" whereby it is suggested that Christmas, Easter and all other Christian festivals should be carried out of [illegible]

[illegible] the GAZETTE [illegible] appears with [illegible] the editor of it to correct [illegible] the editor's [illegible]
J. B. G.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

The union service on Christmas day was [illegible] this year a very pleasant and marked success. Colorado Springs sets an example [illegible] which towns and cities all through the country would do well to follow. Such united obsequies of the great days of the Christian year are to be welcomed as tending to promote unity of Christian thought, feeling and action. It is to be hoped that a similar service may be held upon Good Friday.

A recent book of unusual freshness and of interest to students both of ethnology and theology is "The Blood Covenant, a primitive rite and its bearing on scripture," by H. Clay Trumbull. The Congregationalist gives the following notice of the book and its original line of thought. We transfer it to our column as of general interest.

Dr. Trumbull is popularly known as the able editor of The Sunday School Times, and from his pen have been [illegible] several most valuable Bible helps. What Bible student has not heard of that extraordinary volume on Kadesh-Barnea?—a book that has won the enthusiastic admiration of the foremost Semitic scholars of this country and of Europe, as one of the most remarkable of modern contributions to the elucidation of scriptural history. This new volume, aside from the appendix, consists of three lectures delivered before the Summer School of Hebrew in Philadelphia, June [illegible] 15, 1885. While the form of the lectures has been retained, the text has been considerably expanded by the presentation of additional facts. The subject-matter of these lectures grew out of a clew which opened a mine of remarkable richness. Any attentive student of the scriptures cannot fail to be struck by the persistent reference to blood, and the apparently profound significance attached to it. It meets us everywhere, from Genesis to Revelation, not only in the primitive worship of the antediluvian and patriarchal ages, but in the consummation of the gospel scheme of redemption. Read, for example, the ninth chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, and see how utterly inadequate is the prevalent superficial theory in accounting for the extraordinary language there used. Nor have the rejectors of the doctrine of blood-atonement been slow to perceive this remarkable peculiarity of the inspired writings, and to sneer at Christianity as a religion that savors of the slaughter house, and that represents God as a monster who delights in blood. This must of course be regarded as a slander. But in the absence of a thorough, satisfactory reason for this pre-eminent emphasis on blood, we have for the most part been disposed to accept the fact while remitting the explanation to the unsolved mysteries of providence. The volume on the "blood-covenant" throws a surprising light on the problem itself. This covenant is practiced from the most ancient times, and among savage and half civilized peoples to-day, is a form of mutual covenanting by which two persons enter into the closest, the most enduring, and the most sacred of compacts, as friends and brothers, or as more than brothers, through the literal commingling of their blood, by means of its mutual tasting, or of its inter transfusion." The three lectures deal respectively with "The Primitive Rite Itself," "Suggestions and Perversions of the Rite," and "Indications of the Rite in the Bible." They aim to exhibit and demonstrate the existence of these "universally dominating primitive convictions, that the blood is the life, that the heart, as the blood fountain, is the very soul of every personality, that the blood transfer is soul transfer, that blood sharing, human or divine-human, is a [illegible] inter-union of natures, and that a union of the human nature with the divine is the highest ultimate attainment reached out after by the primitive, as well as by the [illegible] cultivated mind of humanity."

In its first application the book [illegible] with the profoundest problems of soteriology, coordinates the Old Testament and the New, and shows how the one is the necessary and legitimate outcome of the other. It focuses a multitude of scattered rays upon the mystery of the Atonement, on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper and of the [illegible] personal union with Christ, it reveals an astonishing harmony between the [illegible] of revelation, and the primary, universal convictions of the race, and shows that the latter unmistakably spring from the same [illegible] as the former. It is the scarlet thread upon which the saving doctrines of [illegible] crystallize in exquisite beauty and symmetry.

The volume is a marvel of research, considering that the field it covers is hitherto unexplored. The author seems to have ransacked [illegible] literature ancient and modern, archeology, medical science, travels, poetry, and [illegible] Egyptian, Assyrian, [illegible] Chinese and Indian lore, [illegible] and [illegible] literature have [illegible] their contributions of illustrative [illegible]. This material is [illegible] with consummate scientific skill. There is no lack of information [illegible] picture; everything is subordinated to a presentation of facts, and such inductions as may be derived from them by no undue pressure. We do not [illegible], therefore, how the main principle of the book can be successfully controverted. The facts are indisputable, and they tell their own story. Nor can we refrain from commending this volume as a most striking and valuable contribution to the religious thought of the world. It is emphatically one of the few books that no religious thinker can afford to be without. We doubt if any man can rise from its perusal without feeling that his grasp of saving truth is stronger, clearer, and more comprehensive than ever before.

The Rev. E. Mulford, LL. D., professor of theology in the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, Mass., died at his residence in that city on Wednesday evening. He was born in Montrose, Pa., in 1833, and was graduated at Yale college in 1855. Entering the theological school at Andover, he was graduated there in 1859, subsequently traveling and studying in Europe two years. On his return he assumed the rectorship of an Episcopal church in Orange, N. J. He was appointed to his professorship in 1880. He was a writer of some distinction, and author of "The Nation" and "The Republic of God." Both these works appealed to comparatively a small class of readers, but they were both books of remarkable power and called out singular praise from the foremost critics. Concerning "The Nation," Charles Sumner wrote to Dr. Lieber: "If you write to Mr. Mulford, let him know that I am one of his pupils," and Prof. Diman of Brown university said: "It is not only by far the most profound and expansive study in the field of speculative politics that American scholarship has yet produced, but we shall be obliged to go far back in the literary annals of our mother country to find anything worthy of comparison with it." His later work, "The Republic of God," was an endeavor to do for theology what he had done for politics in "The Nation." It appealed, as I have said, to but a few minds, but these it influenced profoundly. An editorial in the last Christian Union goes so far as to declare that "in the Republic of God, Prof. Mulford did for modern theology what Lord Bacon did two centuries ago for the organization of inductive science."

We take from the Boston Advertiser an account of the burial services of this eminent theologian.

At half past two o'clock a special car bore the company to Concord, where the interment took place in the country churchyard near the graves of Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau. This was in accordance with Dr. Mulford's wish. An address was made at the grave by Dr. Munger, who was one of Dr. Mulford's most intimate friends. Dr. Munger's words were full of tenderness and feeling. He said in the course of his remarks: At another time, others will speak of his greatness, for he was great, and will tell us how he taught his generation that the nation is divine and that theology is human, but our word now is the word of love. We remember to-day how we came to him with our plans and carried them away strengthened and enlarged from their contact with his genius. There were many of whom it may be said that, intellectually, they lived and had their being in him. He lived a life of hope, and departed with hope. Among his last distinct utterances was the thought that the other world was not greatly unlike this, and that probably there was a clearer knowledge of this world there than there is in this world of that. This conviction was in accordance with his thought and his philosophy, for he held that that is a world of light, where all things are seen more plainly than they can be in the twilight of this world. It is fitting that he should be buried here. The place is in keeping with the repose and modesty of his nature. It is also fitting that he lies near those great men whose spirit was akin to his own in its thoughtful repose. So we bury him with deepest love, holding him in dearest remembrance, and in sure expectation of renewing the relations so rudely sundered in this hour.

Flour Production.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 30.—In its review of the flour production and market, the Northwestern Miller of January 1st will say: Milling operations seem to continue in the old groove, no particular change for the better or worse. Though last week was cut short nearly two days the flour production amounted to 77,000 barrels, averaging 12,868 barrels daily, against 96,058 barrels for the preceding week and 95,605 barrels for the corresponding time in 1884. Thirteen to fifteen mills are in motion and the output ranges from 13,000 to 18,000 barrels daily.

A Cattle Thief.

DENVER, December 29.—Detective Love of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association and C. L. Parsons, sheriff of Bent county, arrived in Denver this morning from First View, on the Kansas Pacific road, having in charge Levi Keyser arrested for cattle stealing. Keyser kept a boarding house at First View, and it is reported he supplied his table and the market with beef from his neighbors' herds. Parsons and the prisoner left for West Las Animas this evening.

Boiler Explosions.

LANCASTER, Pa., December 29.—The boiler of a threshing machine in a barn near New Providence exploded this morning, killing two young men. One was hurled 30 feet high and the other seriously scalded. The barn contained 25 head of cattle, two mules, nine horses, three cows and a large quantity of grain and hay which were entirely consumed.

MOBILE, Ala., December 29.—Early this morning the Gulf City Oil mills boiler exploded with terrific force, tearing down the boiler house and part of the seed sheds, and burying four colored laborers in the debris. Three other negroes were seriously scalded.

Railway Building.

CHICAGO, December 30.—In its issue for to-morrow the Railway Age will say: When the year 1885 opened very little was expected of it in the way of railway building. The record for the year, as we now present it, shows that this assumption was far from being correct, and that while the extent of new mileage added is less than 1884 and very much less than in the several previous years, it is by no means insignificant. We find that the total length of main line, not including second tracks, sidings or renewals, laid in the United States during 1885 is 3,113 miles. This is about 700 miles less than the new mileage of 1884. It is less than in any year since 1875, when the total was but 1,687 miles while in 1875 the record of new construction reached only 1,711 miles.

Sailing with the Tempest.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 29.—The steamer [illegible] Dee, which arrived here this afternoon, encountered in the bay of Fundy Sunday's storm, which raged with great severity. The steamer left Boston on Sunday morning and the gale came on before dark. During the night huge waves washed the vessel's decks, damaging boats and gear. The rigging and decks soon became completely coated with ice. Twice during the night the steamer was on fire, and the flames were subdued with the utmost difficulty. The cargo of flour was considerably damaged by water.

Fasting for Power.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The Inter Ocean Palmyra, Wis., special says: Thomas Green, residing in Sullivan township, has created considerable excitement and much comment by abstaining from nourishment of any kind for the past fourteen days. Two weeks ago while attending a series of revivals at the Free Methodist church in his village Mr. Green became possessed of the idea that he should receive "power" by fasting and prayer. He still asserts that he will continue to fast until he receives that "power."

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Treasury officials express the opinion, founded on the fact that the receipts have been very light during the month, while pension payments have been made to a considerable amount on account of last month, that the public debt statement will show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 during the current month.

Thanks to Beck.

DENVER, December 30.—To-day the directors of the chamber of commerce and board of trade moved a vote of thanks to Senator Beck for his advocacy of the continuance of silver coinage, and appointed the following committee to draft resolutions on the subject: Ex-Governor [illegible] B. Grant, ex-Governor John Evans, Rev. D. [illegible] Moore.

Banquet to Beck.

LEXINGTON, Ky., December 30.—A complimentary banquet was given to Senator Beck to-night at the Phoenix house by representative men of the Blue Grass region without regard to party lines. General Wm. Preston was present. The response to toasts showed what a strong hold the senator has upon the esteem of his fellow citizens, and his remarks made with much feeling, indicated a warm appreciation of the honors received at home.

Silver Coinage.

DENVER, December 30.—A News Washington special says: Since the discussion growing out of Senator Beck's speech silver men say there is no possibility of temporary suspension of coinage. It would be claimed as a victory by the gold tes and a confession of error in past legislation. Western members, who went home for the holidays, have written back that the sentiment of the people against the Wall street programme is more pronounced than ever. The National Republican to-day says, editorially, that after careful inquiry among the senators it is convinced that while a bill suspending silver coinage would be defeated, it believes that one to put 100 cents' worth of silver into the dollar would pass.

A special to the News from Washington says: There is talk of a compromise on the silver question in every direction. Speaker Carlisle favors compromise. His friends say he had talked this matter over with the president and that the treasury department and congress may be able to get together on this question some time this winter. Treasurer Jordan has a plan which he will probably submit to the finance committee of congress. He believes that if the subsidiary coin has the standard of its value raised to the ratio of 480 grains to the dollar it would be shipped to Cuba and the West Indies in large quantities, and that a large amount of silver might be put out in this way. He thinks he can raise the present output of silver $4,000,000 to $8,000,000. The speaker is said to favor a second plan which might work harmoniously along side of the treasurer's scheme. He is said to be in favor of retiring all greenbacks up to $50, and then retiring all small notes of the national bank issues up to $10. He would then have national banks given authority to issue certificates to take the place of the denominations retired, based upon silver deposited in their vaults. While this would not put into circulation a single one of the silver dollars in the vaults of the treasury it would get them out into the banks of the country and afford a good basis for the circulation of paper. Mr. Morgan's plan involves recoinage of a part of the silver reserve. It is understood that Mr. Bland will be chairman of the coinage committee in the house and that his committee will be made up in the interest of some compromise plan.

Indian Extermination.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Senator Manderson and Congressmen Springer and Laird called upon the secretary of war this morning to discuss with him the situation in southern New Mexico in regard to Apache troubles. They represented to him the defenseless condition of the people, and made known their purpose to introduce a bill soon after recess, providing for raising a body of troops for the especial purpose of hunting, and, if necessary, exterminating, the murderous bands which have been making that region a desert. They propose that these troops shall consist exclusively of frontiersmen, and be placed under command of army officers. They shall be temporarily enlisted for this special service, equipped, mounted and provided for in such a way as to be able to follow and fight the savages in their fastnesses.

During the progress of the conversation, which lasted an hour, allusion was made to Gen. Crook's record. Mr. Springer read to the secretary a letter he had received from Judge Barnes of the first judicial district of Arizona, discussing the situation and setting forth the views of intelligent men of the locality as to the best remedy. This is, in brief, for the government to raise a battalion of frontiersmen to be lightly equipped, whose duty it should be to patrol the region in small parties, especially keeping in view the watering places. It was possible for the Indians to move more rapidly than troops could, by riding the ponies until they dropped from exhaustion and then stealing others, but they must reach the watering places from time to time or perish themselves. Judge Barnes also proposed the arming and enlistment of a body of Papago Indians, a friendly industrious race who are as much annoyed by the renegade Apaches as are the whites, to fight the enemy.

The secretary said in reference to this project that the army was already doing much of the service proposed. General Sheridan had been sent out to the scene of the disturbances and General Crook, in whom they all had confidence, was in command. If they could not subdue the hostiles none could.

Mr. Springer said he did not know General Crook and had nothing against him, but judging him merely by results he was a failure. The renegades did not number more than 200 men, and Gen. Crook, with 3,000 or 4,000 men at command, had been hunting them for years and had not succeeded in putting a stop to the outrages.

General Manderson [illegible] Gen. Crook's defence, attributing [illegible] success and ability the pacification of the Indians of Nebraska. The bill referred to will be introduced by Congressman Laird, of Nebraska.

Holman's Plan.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Star says that in his report upon the work of the special Indian committee who visited the various reservations during the summer recess of congress, Mr. Holman is going to recommend the appointment of a commission to take the matter in charge, giving land in severalty to such of the Indians as are far enough advanced in civilization to warrant such action, and assembling the rest in one locality as far as practicable. At present, he says, the reservations are scattered over the country and their lands are useless to the Indians in many cases. Some of these lands should be sold in their interest, and such of the Indians as are friendly should be put upon the same reservation in certain cases and kept there until ultimately they have reached a state of civilization that would warrant their having lands in severalty and becoming citizens. There are some cases where it would not do to move the Indians from their present locality or interfere with them, as their attachment to their homes is very strong. In most such cases land in severalty should be given them.

Proof in Land Cases.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—In view of the large number of defective, irregular and insufficient proofs presented in public land cases, Commissioner Sparks of the general land office has issued a circular to registers and receivers of land offices, in which he directs that proofs must in all cases be to the satisfaction of registers and receivers, and that cross-examination should be directed to a verification of the material facts in the case, especially to the actual facts of residence, and whether the entry is made or sought to be perfected for the claimant's own use and occupation or for the use and benefit of others. Ready-made proofs presented merely for form, an acknowledgement without verification, cross-examination or evidence of identity, will not, it is stated, be considered such proofs as are required by law. Officers taking affidavits and testimony are required to call the attention of the parties and witnesses to the laws respecting false swearing and the penalties therefor, and inform them of the purpose of the government to hold all persons to a strict accountability to all statements made by them.

Sent to Canon.

DENVER, December 29.—In the criminal court to-day William Mead, burglar and safe blower, was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years at hard labor, James Carey, burglar, six years and three months in the penitentiary, William Mann, receiving stolen goods, four years, George [illegible], burglar, one year, William Read, grand larceny, eighteen months on one count, one year on another, F. Weymouth, burglar, two years, Frank Murphy, burglar, six years.

Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK, December 29.—William H. Vanderbilt's will was admitted to probate to-day by the surrogate. All members of the family waived the service of the citations and consented that the will should be admitted to probate at once. With their consent the counsel appeared this afternoon before the probate clerk. With the counsel were the witnesses to the will. The probate clerk took their statements, which were that they had witnessed the document for William H. Vanderbilt as his will, together with the other legal formulas as to his competency to make a will. These witnesses were ex-Judge Rapallo, Samuel F. Barger, C. C. Clark and J. P. Chambers. The surrogate then signed a decree admitting the will to probate, and the probate clerk then proceeded to the Vanderbilt mansion, where the widow of the testator and the four sons qualified as executrix and executors. Letters testamentary were therefore issued to them.

Cereal Production.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The estimates of the statistician of the department of agriculture for the principal cereal crops of the year are completed and the aggregate bushels are as follows, in round millions: Corn, 1,930, wheat, 357, oats, 624. The acreage of corn is seventy three million acres, of wheat 34 million, of oats [illegible] million. The value of corn averages nearly 33 cents per bushel, and makes an aggregate of $635,000,000, five millions less than the value of the last crop. The decrease in the product of wheat is 30 per cent and only 17 per cent in valuation, which is $275,000,000. The valuation of oats is $180,000,000. The reduction in wheat is mostly in the valley of the Ohio and California. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas last year produced 17,000,000 bushels, this year 10,000,000, a reduction of 7,000,000 bushels. The production of all cereals is 53 bushels to inhabitant, in each and the aggregate value is larger than any former year.

Tribute to Hendricks.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Last evening Senator Voorhees received the following letter from the president:

MY DEAR SIR:—I understand that a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late vice president, and that it is to be a tribute to his worth and services on the part of his friends and associates. This project is so fitting and appropriate that it seems to me it must meet with general approval. My relations with Mr. Hendricks both personal and official, were such that it would be a source of much satisfaction to me to see this good work promptly begun, and at the proper time I hope I may be allowed to aid the undertaking. Yours sincerely,
(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

In reply to the president's communication the senator wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.
MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to acknowledge your highly esteemed favor of yesterday in behalf of the immediate personal friends of the late vice president and the great body of people of Indiana. I feel authorized to tender you their grateful and sincere thanks for your sincere and timely interest in a movement so honorable to his memory and so well earned by his public services and his private virtues. Permit me to assure you that no act on your part in the midst of your present labors, for the public good, will be longer cherished or more highly prized by the people of this state than your sympathy in their efforts to erect a monument to his fame. With the highest respect and warmest personal regard, I am very respectfully yours,
D. W. VOORHEES.

Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Nearly five hundred persons paid their respects to the president to-day. The crowd was nearly twice as large as at any preceding presidential reception. The president appeared at 2 o'clock, and in sixteen minutes the room was cleared. Several persons tried to engage the president's attention with private matters, but they were told to call again to-morrow. [illegible]

Color No Bar.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—About a month ago John H. Morton of Arkansas was appointed through the civil service commission to a [illegible] position in the postoffice. Nothing was known of him, however, except that he was a school teacher, and that the result of his examination had been entirely satisfactory, and when this morning a colored man presented himself everybody was surprised. He was the first colored man appointed to a clerkship in that office.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Governor Hill of New York will be inaugurated to-day.

The prices at the New York stock market changed but little yesterday.

Indications for Colorado: Colder weather and local snows followed by fair weather.

Five of the most prominent business places of Lebanon, Tenn., were burned yesterday.

Judge Smith withdraws from the contest with Carter Harrison for [illegible] of Chicago.

The report of the clearing house at New York shows exchanges amounting to $[illegible]

A family at Streator, Ill., is suffering from trichinosis. A girl has died and the father is beyond hope.

Burmah is formally annexed to the British empire by a proclamation issued in India and England to-day.

Secretary Manning expects to make four calls between February 1 and June 30 of one million each.

The Montreal suburb of St. Cunegonde has been quarantined. The people are indignant and trouble is expected.

Adjutant General Drum thinks Crook will subdue the Indians and there is no need of frontiersmen, [illegible]

Governor Knott in his annual message deplores the condition of Kentucky finances, which he attributes to bad assessments.

Judge Yates of Peoria, Ill., who is under indictment for embezzlement, has fled to Canada. His defalcations, it is believed, will aggregate $250,000.

Instructions have been received by the U. S. district attorney at Omaha to begin criminal proceedings against a number of persons for illegal fencing of public lands.

Treasurer Jordan will assume charge of the New York sub-treasury on Saturday and immediately begin to count the cash, aided by several employees in the office.

Governor Zulick of Arizona says that his call for troops was to protect the people from the attacks of renegades and not merely to protect Indians on the reservations.

Business failures in the United States in 1885 numbered 10,[illegible], with liabilities of $124,000,000, as compared with 10,968 in 1884, with liabilities of $226,000,000.

To-day the Denver & New Orleans railroad will be turned over to the Denver, Texas & Gulf company, a new organization composed of the old stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans, and Denver capitalists.

The U. S. treasurer yesterday mailed 42,745 checks amounting to $6,054,555, in payment of interest on registered United States 4 per cent consols, and 1,557 checks amounting to $1,938,705 in payment of interest on bonds issued to Pacific railway companies.

The year closed yesterday was a memorable one on Wall street. During the first six months the net advance was less than two per cent. Since that time there has been a continued advance, for most active stocks amounting to about 25 per cent. The total sales amounted to about $605,000,000.

President Grevy accepted the resignation of M. Brisson, French premier, Wednesday evening and yesterday summoned De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, to form a new cabinet. De Freycinet, however, is reluctant to accept such responsibility at present, in view of the gravity of the political situation in France.

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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The leaders of the liberal party in England are rejoicing that they still hold the country boroughs in England and also Wales and Scotland. Wales returns 27 liberals and three conservatives. Scotland returns 63 liberals and nine conservatives; England 244 liberals to 220 conservatives. Ireland returns no liberals and 15 conservatives.

The Marquis of Queensbury was expelled from the representative peers of Scotland in the last parliament because of his atheism. A few days ago he protested before the peers against his expulsion and attempted to show that he believed in a God. But he was declared out of order and left the chamber. This would have pleased John Knox who evidently is not forgotten.

The account of the Christmas tree at the Deaf Mute institute will be read with pleasure. The liberality of our merchants and private contributions from our city gave to these unfortunate children a very happy day. We are glad to notice this kindly feeling and sympathy. Though this is a state institution, it is placed here, and there is every reason why we should take a personal interest in the work of the institution.

The New York real estate man spoken of in our dispatches is not showing extraordinary business sagacity in making his leases read that payments shall be in gold coin. If the coinage continues there is no danger for some years to come. France has about $600,000,000 of silver to $800,000,000 of gold and has no trouble to keep both coins in circulation. We now have $650,000,000 in gold. To have the same proportion of silver, we should have about $490,000,000. If we coin at the present rate, it will be about ten or twelve years before we increase our stock of silver so as to have the same proportion to gold that France has.

Justine McCarthy says he will be satisfied if Ireland has a parliament with powers similar to one of our states. If this is the view of Parnell and other home rulers, it ought not to be difficult to satisfy them. If there could be local parliaments in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland and in the colonies to treat of the same class of questions as our state legislatures do, and if there could be an imperial parliament representing all English colonies as well as Great Britain, which should consider the same class of questions as our congress, the government of Great Britain would represent a far more compact nation. This has been suggested before and will carry very soon.

Our dispatches speak of January 2d next as the 75th anniversary of the accession of Emperor William to the throne of Prussia. He became king of Prussia at the death of his brother on January 2, 1861. Hence next January will be the twenty-fifth anniversary. He was proclaimed emperor of Germany January 18, 1871. His career did not begin until that of most men ends. He was 64 when he became king of Prussia and 74 when he became emperor of Germany. Before that his life had been that of a soldier, which began in 1813 in the campaigns against Napoleon and lasted until he became regent of the kingdom of Prussia in 1858. There is not likely to be trouble about success on as he has a son, grandson and great grandson in a direct line.

Yesterday Jules P. Grevy was re-elected president of the French republic by a good majority. He was first elected president on January 30, 1879, for seven years. According to the constitution of 1875, the president is to be elected by the senate and chamber of deputies. The term is seven years and a re-election is permitted. His majority in 1879 was 461. This year it is only 135. President Grevy was born in 1805 and is now in his 78th year. We should consider him too old a man to be elected to such an office for so long a term. He was educated as a lawyer. Since 1845 he has been active in politics and has been most of that time in the national assembly. In 1871 he was elected president of the assembly. In 1876 he was elected president of the chamber of deputies and served until elected president of the republic in 1879. France seems to choose old men to be her president. Theirs held office until he died when he was over 80 years of age.

The Leadville Herald is the newspaper of the greatest mining camp in the state. This is its opinion of Senator Teller's new silver bill: "The Herald-Democrat has said its say on the question of Senator Teller's bill. We have too high an opinion of its author's sagacity to entertain for one instant the belief that he committed a blunder in the interest of silver. We believe he simply and deliberately betrayed what he knew to be the best interests of silver, and the well-matured plans of the silver association for his own selfish ends—to make buncombe for himself with the groundlings in view of the impending investigation of his management of the interior department. Mr. Teller is not a fool. He is the most capable man in the state. He has not blundered through any mental feebleness. He has committed a deliberate crime against a holy cause through his utter and damnable selfishness. He knew perfectly well that he was spoiling the programme of the silver association. It is at least gratifying to know that his selfishness has over-reached itself. One of the principal silver miners of this camp the day after the bill was introduced: 'He ought to be kicked all around the capitol. It is another piece of his cold, calculating, clammy selfishness.' Yet this man had been a friend and supporter of Teller."

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. Loomis of Leadville regarding the recent strike. Mr. Loomis is a reliable man, and his statements and opinions are entitled to great respect. If it is true that there is a conspiracy to again defraud the public, the papers of Colorado should be the first to expose the fraud. The frauds of 1879 and 1880 did irreparable injury to the state. The Chaffees made by it, but the state has not yet recovered from the blow. There is still great suspicion of and want of confidence in our mines. We think this want of confidence was amply justified by the gigantic frauds in the Little Pittsburg and Robinson Consolidated. But still mining is a legitimate business and generally is carried on with some respect to honor and honesty. It is too bad therefore that all honest miners should have suffered for the rascalities of the Chaffee crowd in 1880. The public should be taught to discriminate between legitimate mining and stock jobbing in mining stock. The distinction is made in the railroad business and should be made in mining. The managers of the C. B. & Q. are not classed with the Jay Goulds. Nor should the industrious honest miner be classed with the Chaffees. The papers of Colorado can make this distinction clear by denouncing all stock jobbing operations and thus protect the state as well as the miner. We do not know all the facts about the Maid of Erin and cannot give any opinion. But Mr. Loomis says enough to show it is hardly worth while to sell four per cents to buy any stock in the mines that have the wonderful strikes.

LITERARY

Harper's Magazine for January, in richness of illustration and in its literary attractions, seems like another Christmas number. It has, indeed, several articles especially appropriate to the season. Not the least remarkable of these is a Christmas sketch—"an echo of plantation life"—entitled "Une' Edinburg's Drowndin'," by Thomas N. Page, the author of "Marse Chan." It is as faithful in its pictures of old plantation life as in its reproduction of the negro dialect, and is strikingly humorous and pathetic. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, tells the story of a Christmas holiday spent with the Germans on the fore-posts of Paris during the Franco-German war. The narrative is graphically illustrated from sketches made on the spot and at the time by Mr. Sidney P. Hall.

The number opens with a very interesting paper by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie, entitled "Winter in Devonshire," illustrated by Alfred Parsons, C. S. Reinhart, and [illegible] M. Paget.

S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States minister to Persia, contributes a valuable article on "Domestic and Court Customs of Persia," richly illustrated.

The fourth of the series of "Great American Industries" is a thorough exposition of the petroleum business, from the sinking of an oil well to the processes of the refinery, amply illustrated.

"She Stoops to Conquer" is continued, with five illustrations by E. A. Abbey, one of which serves as a frontispiece to the number.

Mary Tucker Magill contributes a southern sketch entitled "Sis," illustrated by Jessie Curtis Shepherd.

A beautiful poem, "In the Marshes," by Alice Comyns Carr, is illustrated by W. Paget.

The late General George B. McClellan's paper on "The Militia and the Army," appearing so soon after his death, may be regarded as his last word to his fellow-countrymen on a subject of grave importance—one, too, respecting which no one was more competent to speak; and his suggestions are well considered and of the utmost importance.

Moncure D. Conway contributes a paper of considerable literary interest, entitled "Hunting a Mythical Pall-bearer." The pall-bearer was supposed to have officiated at Shakespeare's funeral, and Shakespearian students have been much interested in the account of a newspaper correspondent who professed to have discovered an inscription on an old tombstone in Maryland supporting this hypothesis. Under a searching investigation the pall-bearer, and so much of the inscription as related to him, vanishes, and Mr. Conway exhibits the insignificent remainder.

Miss Woolson's powerful novel, "East Angels," is continued, and Mr. Howells' fascinating story, "Indian Summer," approaches its conclusion.

Mr. Howells, in this number, gives the first installment of the new editorial department which he has undertaken to conduct in Harper's Magazine—the Editor's Study. It follows the Easy Chair and Mr. Curtis, in the latter, gracefully introduces his readers to the adjoining department. The "Study" itself is quaintly described by Mr. Howells. Its "vast windows of flawless plate," he says, "look out upon the confluent waters of the Hudson and the Charles, with expanses, in the middle distance, of the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, and the Golden Gate, and in the background, the misty line of the Thames, with reaches of the remoter Seine, and glints of the Tiber's yellow tide." Here the editor sits and talks over with the reader "such matters of literary interest as may come up from time to time, whether suggested by the new books of the day or other accidents of the literary life." The entire "Study" for this month is made up of the most suggestive bits of literary criticism, bright, humorous, and unwaveringly American in tone.

The "Editor's Drawer," too, is uncommonly good. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who conducts this department, introduces it with a piece of exquisite humor—"A Plea for the Fluctuating Female."

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Clark Russell's new story—written in the agonies of rheumatism—is entitled "The Golden Hope."

An English edition of Wide-Awake will hereafter be published in London, beginning with the new year

Mrs. Bancroft, the English actress, is writing her recollections of actors and actresses and of fashionable life.

Canon Farrar has an article on the Church in America in the January number of the North American Review.

George Saintsbury's volume of "Specimens of English Prose Style" is to be published in this country by Jansen, McClurg & Co. This American edition will be printed in London from the English plates.

"How much did Poe or his publishers get for his innumerable English editions? Was Longfellow much better paid by England?" These are pertinent questions asked not by an American, but by an editorial writer for the London Daily News.

The Marquis of Lorne, Colonel Ingersoll, Millionaires Astor and Carnegie, an Irish member of parliament elect, John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassius M. Clay, Sir John MacDonald, and Frank B. Sanborn have articles in the January number of the North American Review

Artist friends of Mr. C. G. Leland have furnished him with funny accounts of their experiences with the people who gather round artists while they are at work or peer over their shoulders. He intends to publish a collection of these anecdotes and to call it "Snooping."

The London Standard commits itself to this remarkable statement concerning Tennyson's new book: "We have read these poems with great delight, because they not only show no falling off in the Laureate's powers, but, in our own opinion, a distinct improvement, which, at the age of seventy-four, as Lord Tennyson tells us that he is, is something to be observed with admiration."

The innumerable lovers of Stockton's unique stories will be glad to learn that this writer will make frequent appearances in early numbers of The Century. In January will be given a complete short story by him, entitled "The Cloverfields Carriage," a story of life in "Old Virginia," and in February a novelette will be begun with the characteristic title of "A Borrowed Month."

The New York Shakespearean society is about to make its report on the supposed autograph of Shakespeare now in the possession of C. F. Gunther, of Chicago. The report is to be accompanied by full detail photographs of the folio, the autograph, and the various memoranda, signatures and inscriptions on the book and bindings; and will be printed in the regular series of the society's publications.

General Beauregard will give a history of the Shiloh campaign in the January number of the North American Review. He claims that Gen. Algernon Sydney Johnson acted only as a corps commander at Shiloh. General Beauregard emphatically asserts (contrary to the common belief) that he was the sole commander on both days, and, without naming them, controverts the reports of Grant and Sherman as to the nation's forces being taken by surprise.

W. J. Linton, the distinguished English engraver and writer, now in this country, was authorized, and deputed by Mazzini to be the exponent of his principles in America. Probably no one living is better able to write authoritatively on that group of "European Republicans" who are the subject of an article by Mr. Linton in the forthcoming Century. The illustrations are all engraved by the author himself, and include a full-page portrait of his friend Mazzini.

PERSONAL.

The wife of the Japanese minister is said to be the most expert needlewoman in Washington.

Herr Edwald, the German explorer of Zululand, is going back to Europe, and will publish a report of his researches.

The famous painter, Adolph Menzel, received many congratulations on the completion of his seventieth year. The Emperor William wrote him a letter, and the crown prince personally called on him and gave him a gold snuff box.

Lists of "Lord Salisbury's new peers" are now a favorite object of speculation in the English press. Sir Massey Lopes and Sir Watkin Wynn are generally conceded to be among the elect, and the name of Mr. Beresford-Hope is occasionally mentioned.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday anniversary last Sunday. He is in excellent health, and attends to business regularly every day. His gifts to the public up to date are said to aggregate considerably more than a million dollars.

Ralph, the only son of the actress Modjeska, is connected with the chief engineer's department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He was graduated last year in Paris, and took the highest honors at the Polytechnique in road and bridge building. The second honors were taken by a Japanese.

Miss Jane Bancroft, Ph. D., for eight years past the professor of the French language and literature of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ills., and dean of its woman's college, has resigned her several offices in order to accept the fellowship in history at Bryn Mawr college. Miss Bancroft is a graduate of Syracuse university.

Dr. William Hayes Ward, the director of the Wolfe expedition to Bagdad, said the other evening at a meeting of the New York society of the Archaeological Institute of America that in passing through Constantinople he was treated with great courtesy by the professors in Roberts college. "But," he added, "that is all I can say in favor of the Turkish government or its people."

This story is told of Mr. Choate, the lawyer: The son of a prominent prelate was ushered into his office one day. Mr. Choate, who was writing at the time, merely said, "Take a chair," and went on with his writing. After the lapse of fifteen minutes of an embarrassing silence the visitor grew impatient and said: "I'm Bishop ——'s son." Whereupon Mr. C. replied, "Take two chairs."

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

O'Rell's Opinions on the English Election—The Burmese Affair—Theatrical and Personal.

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THE CHURCH AND THE COW.

LONDON, December 12, 1885.

The cow is winning in the end. Whereas the conservatives carried most of the boroughs with the cry "Save the church!" the liberals have carried the counties with the cry "Vote for us, and you shall have each three acres of land and a cow!" Each party claims a victory; but, for my own part, I only see one victor, and that is Mr. Parnell, who has eighty-six followers, the whole of Ireland at his back, as it were. Whoever has failed in the elections, it is not Mr. Parnell. Only four members remain to be elected, and the result now known is: Liberals 332, conservatives 251, Parnellites 86, independents 2. So you see that conservatives and Parnellites uniting together are stronger than the liberals, and that no government will be possible unless Mr. Parnell is squared. I rather envy the position of the two independents. They seem to be holding now in their hands the future destinies of the British empire. Of course there is talk of conservatives and liberals combining their forces against Mr. Parnell, but this, in plain English, would mean civil war in Ireland, and the re-conquest of the sister island by force of arms. All hope of peace rests upon the possibility of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell coming to terms. A man who has the whole of his country at his back is an important factor in politics. The Parnellites were returned by majorities of something like 6000 votes to two or three hundred given to their opponents. If Mr. Gladstone can maintain discipline in the liberal ranks as Mr. Parnell does in the ranks of the nationalists, it seems possible to see arrangements concluded for the better government of Ireland and the redress of the real grievances of the Irish. Unfortunately I hear that Lord Salisbury accepts the Irish vote as a victory for the conservative party, or rather as a condemnation of the liberal party, and that he will not resign. There is nothing like pluck, but really he can't be hard to please if he finds it in his power to be tempting under the circumstances.

I had always wondered how King Theebaw could be so foolish, so blind, as to refuse the English demands, even if they were unjust, and to proclaim war against such a formidable neighbor. But I find the explanation of his conduct in a very interesting interview published by the Times. In a conversation between the Paris correspondent of the huge London daily and the envoy extraordinary of the late King of Burmah, in Paris, the latter explained how superstition prevailed in Burmah, and how the English should make use of it in order to govern their new acquisition. Sovereigns styling themselves "King of Kings," "Light of the World," "Star of the Earth," "Lord of the Elephants," are looked on by the people as superior beings, not to be ranked with ordinary mortals. Such peoples must long be governed in the name of superstitious personification; otherwise the English will have to suppress endless revolts, brigandage and piracy, and armies of 60,000 men would have to be posted at all points to maintain order and enforce obedience. It would take years to establish even an imperfect civilization in Burmah. The Burmese have for their guidance astrologers who raise temples and monuments, monuments of folly, ignorance and fanaticism. King Theebaw trusted to these astrologers, and their accomplices, or dupes, in making war with the English, and was assured by them that he would annihilate their forces. It is said that the Burmese are quietly adapting themselves to the new state of affairs and "loyally" co-operating in effecting the restoration and maintenance of order. Whether it is right for England to quarrel with foreign rulers, whenever English settlers get into difficulties, is not a question for me to decide, but in this case I have no hesitation in offering my humble congratulations to the poor Burmese upon being delivered from the abject yoke of a young bloodthirsty fiend whose deeds have sent many a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

The new house of commons will be deprived of its most lively member Sir Wilfred Lawson, the great advocate of water drinking, who is among the Christian heroes who have been defeated at the general election. His failure will be regretted by all parties alike, because it deprives the new parliament of an inveterate wag. It is said that the Irish vote has thrown him overboard. His opponent was elected by a majority of ten votes. Mr. Parnell might have exempted the merry baronet from the wholesale boycotting of the liberal candidates contained in his manifesto, as he was one of the few anti-coercionists in the late parliament. Sir Wilfred is an honest and fearless politician, and a general favorite with all classes of society except the public-house keepers, of whom he is of course the bitterest foe. His speeches sparkle with wit and humor, and their charm consists especially in the method he utters them. He is a grave wit and a quiet, dry, humorist. I fear we have seen the last of Sir Wilfred Lawson in the house of commons. His health is very unsatisfactory, and it is probable that he will not trouble himself much further with politics. He had represented the town of Carlisle since 1859.

M. De Lesseps, who celebrated his eightieth birthday a fortnight ago, has met with a very serious accident. He fell from his horse and received some serious injuries on the face. But he will recover, and the world will be glad to hear, for fortunately "he is young," as he says, and the only annoyance that he experiences from his accident is that of being kept quiet in his room for a few days. I am afraid that he will not be able to stand that very long. He must have his ride every day in the Bois de Boulogne. Besides, he is now contemplating a great journey. He made Africa an island, and he wants to see South America an island. He will not die before he has had a sail through the Panama canal. What disturbs him a little at present is that ministers, ambassadors, celebrities, friends, all throng to his house to obtain news of his health. He's not ill, he says, and does not like it.

Alfred Tennyson—I beg his pardon—Lord Tennyson (I cannot get reconciled to that new grotesque appellation)—has just issued a new volume of poetry, called "Tiresias." The poet-laureate of England seems determined to maintain to the end the neck-and-neck race which he has been running for more than fifty years of public life with Mr. Gladstone. "Our lives and labors," said Mr. Gladstone of his friend after their famous yachting tour last autumn, "have corresponded all the time exactly with my own." In an article entitled "Two grand old men," the Pall Mall Gazette recalls the different phases of this interesting race between the two probably greatest sons of Albion. Mr. Gladstone, refreshed with the sea breezes, carried the new reform bill and added one more triumph to his political record. Lord Tennyson promptly replied by publishing his "Becket." Mr. Gladstone since then has been down to Midlothian and has fought an election in the country, which if it has not yielded all the political results expected from it, has at all events been remarkable evidence of the veteran's vigor. The poet laureate is not to be outdone, and he comes up neck-and-neck to Mr. Gladstone again by publishing a volume of poems, which shows that in many respects the poet laureate has still the strength, the grace, and the sweetness that he had half a century ago. The new volume deserves to rank with the best of Tennyson's. It possesses that haunting, melodic quality, which is peculiar to him, and if it is possible for anything to add to his reputation, this volume is sure to do so. Lord Tennyson is seventy-seven years old; but genius has no age. Auber was eighty-four, when he composed that lovely opera "*Le Premier Jour de Bonheur.*" I should not wonder if, at eighty, Mr. Gladstone were to solve the Irish problem, and Tennyson give us a volume of new poems.

At last things are beginning to revive. The election fever is subsiding, and people begin to have eyes and ears for other things, than candidates for parliament. One of the pleasant signs of the recovery is the reappearance of Mr. Toole at his little theatre in King William street, and the mighty feast of mirth there enjoyed by his numberless faithful ones. What a favorite he is! It is no wonder, but it is a most a pity in one sense, for the admiration of all that he does, has, many of us think, prevented him from doing still greater things. It is announced that Mr. Burnand, the burlesque writer and the editor of Punch, is engaged on a parody of "Faust" in which Mr. Toole will be the Mephistopheles. This performance will be looked forward to with great eagerness by those who remember "Stage Dora," the parody of "Fedora." It is likely to be on the boards at the same time as "Faust" at the Lyceum theatre, and when we have been thrilled by Henry Irving's rendering of the ever-fascinating tale, we shall be able to go and have a hearty laugh at Toole's travesty, and get our facial muscles put to rights again. Whilst on the subject of Mr. Toole, I may mention that his daughter is engaged to be married to Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, son of the historian and novel writer and member of parliament. Mr. McCarthy junior is himself member of parliament, and the fortunate author of that most successful play "The Candidate," which has already been played 260 nights consecutively at the Criterion theatre.

All the events in Paris are eclipsed by the appearance of "Georgette," M. Victorien Sardou's new play. It is a dramatic production of the type of *Denise*, Alexandre Dumas' last success at the Theatre Francais. In *Denise*, as you may know, M. Dumas posed the question whether a respectable man may take to wife a girl who has been seduced. This question he debated, as it were, through several acts, aiming at proving the affirmative. People listened and were fascinated, but most of them remained unconvinced. M. Sardou in his "Georgette," discusses in four acts whether a man, belonging to an honorable family, may marry the virtuous and well-bred daughter of a woman who has bought a footing in society with money amassed in an immoral youth. Practically, M. Sardou does not answer the question, although it is debated all through the play. The solution of the dilemma in which the hero and heroine find themselves, is a renunciation on the girl's part of a matrimonial alliance which would cut her off from the society of her once-erring but devoted mother. The play is full of pathos and is a physiological study of the first water. Personally, I do not care much whether *demi-mondaines* are praised or condemned, they are talked of, and there lies the evil, to my mind. In England this kind of woman exists as she exists everywhere and has existed in all ages, but she is ignored as a member of society, whereas in Paris—I do not say in France—she enjoys the freedom of the city. This state of things is no doubt in great measure attributable to the most pathetic picture of a sentimental *demi-mondaine* that M. Dumas gave the world in his "Dame aux Camélias." The chivalrous character of the French is just the ground to sow such seed upon. Frenchmen, looking at a fallen woman, see in her the victim of men, and, when they judge her at all, they are inclined to palliate her faults and look upon her as more sinned against than sinning. In France even woman's errors turn to her advantage. If she breaks her marriage vows, it is not she who is covered with shame, it is her husband who is covered with ridicule; and people immediately look for defects in him and excuses for her. Where Englishmen would see nothing but wickedness, Frenchmen will see nothing but weakness.

MAX O'RELL.

An Unlucky Locomotive

Railway World.

One of the most daring exploits of the war occurred on the Western and Atlantic railway. It was an attempt on the part of a small band of federal soldiers to burn the bridges on that road, thereby destroying the means of communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The leader was a man named Andrews, of Ohio. He proposed the scheme to General Mitchel, at Shelbyville, and was to be paid $60,000 in gold if successful. Seven members of the Second Ohio regiment volunteered for the dangerous mission. Their names were William Campbell, George D. Wilson, M. A. Ross, P. G. Shadrack, Samuel Slavens, S. Robinson, and John Scott. Fourteen men of the Twenty-first Ohio were also detailed for the duty. On April 12, 1862, Andrews and his men disguised themselves and boarded a train at Marietta, 20 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. At Big Shanty, five miles up the road, they uncoupled the engine and three cars from the train while the passengers were in at breakfast. The dare-devils then started for Chattanooga. They cut the telegraph wires to prevent information of their act being sent on ahead of them. Then took place what was probably the most exciting race in the annals of war. The conductor, engineer, and the superintendent of the road shops started in pursuit. After running along the track on foot for a good distance they reached a hand car, and, gathering up re-enforcements as they went, they pushed along vigorously after the audacious bridge burners. The latter had been delayed at Kingston by the south-bound train being out of time. When questioned by the agent here the federals told a story about carrying ammunition to Beauregard. At several places the pursuers found the track torn up or obstacles placed across the rails. At Etowah they secured an engine and a coal car, and got to Kingston 25 minutes behind the bridge-burners. Here they took another engine. Near Adairsville their progress was again stopped by a torn-up track. The pursuers footed it to Adairsville and turned back the engine of the down train. Every once in a while they had to stop to remove cross-ties from the track. A mile and a half behind Calhoun they in sight of the flying fugitives, who dropped a car to block the way. To the unionists it was now a race for life. They knew their pursuers were drawing nearer and nearer. Their fuel was exhausted and their steam was giving out. The oil cans and everything inflammable were turned into the diminishing fire. At Dalton they piled up more cross-ties. At Ringgold the pace of the engine began to flag, and several miles beyond the race was over. The unionists reversed their engine, in order to cause a collision with their pursuers, and took to the woods. Then there was a man hunt by the enraged southerners. All of the northerners were captured and carried to Knoxville, and there court-martialed. When caught, Andrews had a great deal of money on his person, and he offered $10,000 for his release. The prisoners were defended by Hon. John Baxter and Judge Gant. Andrews and his seven volunteers of the Second Ohio regiment were convicted as spies. Andrews was executed in June, 1862, near Walton Spring, and the others were hanged southeast of the Atlanta cemetery. The [illegible] detailed men of the Twenty-first Ohio were not tried, and were afterward regularly exchanged.

Referring to this the Railway Review says: "The stolen engine mentioned in the above clipping is still in existence, and is used as a switching engine at Atlanta. She is the No. 3, and is a Rogers, and has the original V-hook valve motion. She enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the unluckiest engine on the Western & Atlantic road, having caused the death of nearly twenty men, exclusive of the eight soldiers who were hanged for stealing her. Her reputation as a man killer was so well established that it was difficult to get engineers to run her while she was employed as a road engine."

Our Charmers in Paris.

Paris Figaro.

Let not our good Brother Jonathan carry his head too high; it is not through him, but through his charming daughters, that American society has gained its proud position in Paris. How captivating the American girl is in society! From the moment she made her first appearance in the salon of Paris she created a perfect furore. Her engaging manners, her freedom from restraint, her familiar handshake at once conquered that class of young men, more numerous than most people imagine, who frequent doubtful society on account of their excessive timidity when in good society.

What can be more pleasant to an embarrassed youth in company than to have the conversation started and carried on by a pretty, chatty girl, totally devoid of false modesty and awkwardness, and having rarely, if ever, an arriere pensee of marriage, nor can we conceive anything more pleasant for a young man than to be chaffed and brightened up, so to speak, by pretty girls—for such the American girl always is—who have none of that stiffness and gaucherie; neither the hands, feet, nor love of gaudy colors so characteristic of their Anglo Saxon great grandmothers; but this is not all.

If the American girl has not invented flirtation she has certainly brought it to its highest perfection. It must never be forgotten that it was she, who first introduced into the Parisian salons that delightful and unrivaled innovation known as the Boston dance. The waltz is charming, captivating, if you will, but it lacks one source of enjoyment—you cannot chat with your partner. In the Boston dance you may chat to your heart's content. This dance, which is so voluptuously slow, and which is besides as applicable to airs of the polka, the mazurka, and the quadrilles as to those of the waltz is the surest auxiliary of the flirt. The dancer leads the danseuse backward and forward, into this corner or that, and as they glide between the couples in their easy, undulating movements he may pour into her ear the olden tale. This is an uncontested triumph over the waltz, which can only be enjoyed with sealed lips.

Mr. Evarts' New Private Secretary.

Washington Dispatch to the Boston Globe.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was one of the distinguished visitors at the capitol to-day. He walked through the corridors under the escort of Senator William Maxwell Evarts, and shuffled between the senator's long strides as if he appreciated the peculiar honor due him. There is a copy of the rules of the senate hanging on each of its doorways, and the persons entitled to admittance during the session are mentioned therein. George Bancroft is the only private individual entitled to entrance.

Mr. Evarts did not look at the doors as he passed through, and Mr. Holmes did not see them. The doorkeepers did not like to object, and both gentlemen passed into the senate floor. Mr. Holmes took a seat on the sofa in the corner and Mr. Evarts went over to Senator Hoar to inform him about his visitor. The senator was [illegible] for the moment and Eugene Hale was taken instead. Other eastern senators were summoned and paid their respects to the poet, while Senator Evarts, evidently appreciating the fact that he had done everything possible for his friend, took a seat alone on another sofa.

"By the way, Senator," said Mr. Hale, coming over to him a few minutes later, "how did you get him in?"

"He is my private secretary," replied Mr. Evarts dryly.

Like a New York Servant Girl.

London Life.

This might have found a place in Dean Ramsay's reminiscences. A canny Lowland farmer, of a miserly disposition, went to a fair to hire a farm servant, and peering about him, he observed a tall, well-grown lad with a vacant expression of countenance. Him he accosted, and found that "Jock," as he called himself, was an "innocent"—half witted. The farmer, thinking that this was a good opportunity for picking up a strong fellow, who would take low wages and not quarrel with the very plain fare of his kitchen, questioned him, and finding that he was used to farm work, engaged him. Then, remembering that he knew nothing of the youth's character, he added: "But I maun hae your character, ye ken, Jock. I engage no man without a character. Can ye bring me ane frae yer last maister?" "Oh aye," returned Jock; and it was agreed that he was to bring the required document to the Sun inn, where the farmer intended to dine at one o'clock. At one o'clock punctually Jock arrived at the Sun, and with some difficulty made his way into the room where the farmers' ordinary was being held. "Weel, ma laad, have you got your character?" asked the farmer. "Na! but I've got yours: an' I'm no comin'!" cried Jock, as he bolted from the room, amid the roars of the assembled company.

A Serious Rehearsal.

An amusing case has just been tried in St. Petersburg. The wife of the secretary to a Russian minister and her daughter were visiting the house of another ministerial official. The son of the latter asked the young lady to go with him into another room, which she did. Shortly afterward the mother heard the young man exclaim, "You shall be mine, or I will kill you!" Her daughter called out as though in great terror, "Leave me! leave me!" The mother ran at once to the adjoining room, where she saw her friend's son embracing her daughter, and apparently under the influence of the feeling expressed by the language he had used. She tore her daughter away from him and from the house, insisting that she would put the law in motion for this insult to her child. Over and over again the daughter tried to explain what had happened, but her mother would hear nothing. She carried out her threat, and the case came before the court. Then, but too late to prevent a most amusing scene, it was explained that the young lady and young gentleman had only been rehearsing a scene in a play in which they were going to perform.

A Tug Ashore

DULUTH, Minn., December 28.—The propeller Mary Martini went ashore last Thursday, December 24th, on the bar outside Brule river, about 120 miles east of here on Lake Superior. It is expected she will prove a total loss as the wind blew a gale yesterday. The crew and passengers were saved.

Opposed to Silver.

MILWAUKEE, December 28.—At a special meeting of the Milwaukee Merchants' association to-day resolutions were passed opposing the coinage of silver dollars and petitioning congress to repeal or suspend the law for such coinage.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Indian Situation in the ... Disturbed by a ...

A Filibustering Expedition Preparing in Texas.

Grevy Re-elected President of the French Republic.

The Indian Situation

WASHINGTON, December 26.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Governor Zulick of Arizona, stating that troops are required in the neighborhood of the San Carlos reservation to protect the Indians on the reservation from a threatened attack by the lawless white element. The dispatch was transmitted to the secretary of war, and by his direction two troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry have been ordered to proceed at once from San Francisco to such points in Arizona as General Crook, commanding the department of Arizona, may indicate. General Crook was also authorized to increase his Indian scouts by one hundred. Additional troops will also be sent to Arizona.

CHICAGO, December 28.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says W. J. Jones, one of the best known cattlemen in Arizona, arrived there Sunday from the vicinity of the recent Indian massacre. In an interview Jones said the situation in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona is much worse than has been reported by the newspapers. He declares no one person can give an adequate idea of the terrorized condition of the inhabitants of the district. A number of people killed by the Apaches within the past three months. Dozens of persons have been massacred in different parts of the territory, and the news of their death never gets beyond the immediate vicinity ... towns ... cut off from the outside world. ... New Mexico ... his knowledge, have been ... He says just previous to his departure from New Mexico he helped to bury a neighbor who was found murdered by the Indians. The fearful loss of life and property ... of the marauding Apaches has been underestimated, as many ranches have been literally cleaned up of stock and the houses burned. Ranchmen of Graham county, Arizona, equipped a ranger force at their own expense and placed them in the field to protect the settlers depending entirely upon these rangers. The regular army is ... upon by the people to suppress the ... outbreaks. Jones asserts that Governor Zulick of Arizona is in favor of immediately organizing a territorial ranger force, and has been petitioned to call the legislature together for this purpose.

Mexican Filibusters

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The following rather exciting information is furnished by the Brownsville, Texas, correspondent of the Globe-Democrat under to-day's date: Advices from Rome, Texas, state that a force variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men are congregated at ... Mercado's ranch, four miles from Rome, arming and preparing for a raid on Mier, Mexico, which is about seven miles distant ... They are partisans of ... defeated candidates for mayor in the recent election at Mier, ... the federal troops ... retreated across the Rio Grande ... the troops from the American ba... It is not known if the United States authorities have taken steps to break up this filibustering expedition.

Another correspondent writing from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, says General Gomez, commander in chief of this division of the Mexican army, arrived here last night and this morning issued an order commanding the fourth battalion of cavalry to start at once for Mier. Although the reason for this movement is not understood it is thought that the troops have been ordered there to preserve peace at the time of the inauguration of the newly-elected officers January first. A sufficient number of troops have been retained to perform a similar duty here, although there is no probability of any trouble, though hopes are entertained by the Gonzales faction that the election will be annulled by the government.

A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Saltillo, Mexico, says: Preparations are now going on in this state (Coahuila) for the gubernatorial election, which is to take place next February. The candidates are the same as were before the people last November, M. Garza Galan and Ramos ..., at which time the result was set aside by the federal government. The second battalion of cavalry, 300 strong, has been ordered to Piedras Negras, the extreme northern boundary of the state, to preserve order, and, it is supposed, the freedom of the ballot box. All the towns of the state of any importance are being garrisoned with troops. Notwithstanding all these precautions opinions are expressed by prominent politicians that all will come to naught and that the military government will be retained.

Grevy Re-elected

PARIS, December 28.—Francois Jules P. Grevy was re-elected president of the French republic to-day. Grevy's total majority was 1..

Coming Cattle Convention.

DENVER, December 28.—... M. Taylor, secretary of the International Range association, has just returned from Cheyenne, where he had a conference with the executive committee of the Wyoming Cattle Growers' association and many prominent cattle growers. All endorsed the delegate plan of representation and agreed to send full delegates to the Denver meeting. Credentials were received here to-day of delegates appointed by the Western Kansas Cattle Growers' association, as well as several other minor associations. The success of the meeting is now assured. Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Hon. Norman J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, and other prominent men will prepare papers upon subjects relating to cattle interests, and will be present.

Burke and Cleary

CHICAGO, December 28.—Probably the most exciting glove contest ever witnessed in Chicago occurred here to-night, in which Jack Burke of Chicago in three rounds knocked out Mike Cleary of New York. The programme said Marquis of Queensbury rules, small soft gloves, six rounds. Though Billy Lakeman, master of ceremonies, said the small fry of the programme would be gotten out of the way in short order, it was nearly ten o'clock when the ... of the evening made their appearance. W... of the stock yards had been agreed upon as referee. The celebrities appeared simultaneously, and everybody got up and yelled and swung his hat. Professor Tom Chandler of Boston and Captain Dalton appeared as seconds to Cleary, while Tom Cleary of Chicago and Jack Flato performed the same service for Burke. The time-keepers were Charlie Benedict and Tom Carey.

Both men were in prime condition. Burke tipped the scale at 165 pounds and Cleary about the same. At exactly 10 o'clock the men faced each other, sparred an instant for an opening and a moment later Cleary went ... from a terrific back hander from Burke's left which struck him square in the ... brought blood ... with some ineffectual attempt on Cleary's ... Burke's face. The ... round ... rather favorable for Cleary who got a stinging counter in with his ... on Burke's cheek. He tapped him ... the round closed with ... on both sides. When ... up for the third round Burke's ... skin showed ... whiteness of ... physique ... Cleary, pale and ... looked ... but ... the blow that decided the contest.

The New York man forced ... at first but Burke ... forced him to his corner, ... two ... blows on the face with his left, ... the New York ... Cleary staggered ... recovered himself ... with an effort ... forced Burke desperately ... to the side of the ring. It ... that the New Yorker was ... heavily and ... excitement, while ... cool and collected, watched ... his chance. It came ... quick as a flash his right arm shot out ... Cleary fell ... and knocked him senseless. "My God, he's killed him," ... somebody ... the audience was perfectly still.

Burke ... and when ... to move ... seconds, ... his face, ... over and shook him ... A ... prostrate ... the crowd rose with ... for Burke, ... seemed as though the platform would be torn in pieces when the champion climbed over the ropes and walked jauntily to his dressing room, every whit as steady as when he came out. Cleary's seconds picked him up and helped him to his dressing room, where he revived in a few minutes.

Since Burke went to California, after his set to with Sullivan, he has cultivated the offensive use of his right hand, which is believed by many the secret of his remarkable success to-night.

A Fire Calamity

NEWBURYPORT, December ..—Early this morning fire broke out in Boardman's grocery, Georgetown, and extended to Masonic block, Equitable building, ... factory and the private residence of G. J. Tenney, all of which were destroyed, causing a loss of $80,000, partly covered by insurance. Thirteen business places were burned out. During the fire Lester ..., fireman, aged 21, unmarried, and George A. Chase, aged 25, who leaves a widow and child, were both instantly killed, and Charles Williams fatally injured by falling walls. Clarence M. Clark, baggage master, employed by the Boston & Maine railway, had his left leg badly crushed. The fire is a severe blow to the business interests of the town.

The losses and insurances as far as is known are as follows: Geo. J. Tenney, house and factory, $70,000, insured for $20,000, Adams block occupied by M. N. Boardman, grocer, and Charles Davis, billiard hall, $60,000, insurance unknown, Masonic building $10,000, insurance $5000. This building was occupied by S. F. ..., grocer, who loses $5000, ... Cole, clothing and furnishing goods $..., no insurance; S. ..., jeweler, $2000, the Masonic ... $3000, insurance $1000. A small building between the two was occupied by C. S. Jewett as a periodical store, who carried $500 insurance. A. B. Noyes, shoe and leather dealer, loses $10,000, partially insured. The losses of the Georgetown National bank and the Georgetown Savings bank are not known. Five thousand dollars in gold and silver which was in the National bank is safe.

Following is a list of those injured: C. .. Williams, of the steamer company of Haverhill, skull fractured and is in a critical condition; Arthur ... of the same company, had a scalp wound; Clarence Clark, baggage master of the Boston and Maine depot in Georgetown, leg broken, is in a critical condition. All the wounded Haverhill firemen except ... and Williams are doing well. ..., the other wounded man, may recover. Chase, who was killed, was a clerk in Boardman's store. He was a son of Representative M. D. Chase of the Seventh Essex district.

Religious Riots.

DETROIT, December 26.—Another outbreak among Polish parishioners of St. Albertus Catholic church occurred yesterday. Shortly after morning mass more than 4,000 people, about one third of the congregation, were gathered outside the church, discussing the position that Bishop Borgess occupies at present, to open the church and settle the trouble by giving back to the people their old pastor, Father Kolasinski. The bishop did not appear, and the vast crowd marched to his residence. A committee was selected to notify him of the congregation's desires, but the inmates refused to admit the committee. The bishop escaped by the rear of the house. When the people learned of the bishop's flight, became violent, and in a threatening manner proceeded to St. Joseph's church, where they supposed the prelate was hidden. When St. Joseph's was reached a rush was made for the door, but it was found locked. About half of the crowd then proceeded homeward, while the others returned to St. Albertus church, where at 3 o'clock the great mob made a sudden savage attack upon the edifice. A large detail of police reinforcing the officers at the church, they resisted the assault and dispersed the rioters. The Poles again gathered at the house of Basil Lemke on St. Aubin avenue. Lemke at the beginning of the church troubles incensed the adherents of Father Kolasinski. His house was fiercely attacked, but a detachment of police swooped down on the mob and the patrol wagons were soon loaded with prisoners. A large number of rioters were seriously hurt. Some of the men had pistols and attempted to make a stand. John Lesdowski, one of the principal rioters, was shot dead. This subdued the mob, which then dispersed. It is feared that the rioting will be renewed.

A large crowd assembled about the St. Albertus church this morning, but dispersed before doing any damage.

LATER—The mob is still defying the police, who have yet been unable to disperse them.

A Dynamite Affair.

CHICAGO, December 26.—A little after 9 o'clock this morning a quart can of peculiar construction was found on Judge Lambert Tree's front porch, 94 Cass street, by a coachman, who tenderly took it up and carried it into a vacant lot in the rear and started on a run for the Chicago avenue police station. He was faint with fright when he reached there, and telling Lieutenant Shepherd that he had found a can of dynamite and where he had found it, asked that officer to send down and investigate. Officer Adams was sent back with him, and together they took the mysterious can to the lake shore at the foot of Chicago avenue and touched a match to the foot of the dynamite fuse, which was wound about the can. The explosion made a terrible noise, which was heard distinctly at the station, and the earth was torn up for several feet. When the can was found it was under a doorway. The fuse was charred at the end, showing that it had been lighted and gone out. The police will investigate the mysterious affair. Judge Tree is now in Brussels, where he went a few months ago as U. S. minister. No motive is known for the attempt to destroy the residence, which was one of the finest in Chicago, and was only completed a year ago. At present it is occupied by General A. C. McClurg.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

Hugh Twigs was drowned in Lake Archer at Denver.

The Servian troops attacked a Bulgarian frontier village and were twice repulsed. This is a violation of the armistice.

In a faction fight at Limerick twenty persons, including women as well as men, were dangerously injured before the police quelled the riot.

Mrs. Angove, aged 70 years, who kept a boarding house near the head of Virginia canon, was found dead in bed by her boarders. The coroner at Georgetown was notified.

... Vargo, who married Eliza Swope at Little Blue, near Kansas City, was afterwards shot dead by Abram Nave, a rejected suitor, who killed himself when his arrest was attempted.

Patrick S. Murphy, ex-mayor of Omaha, died after a few days' illness. His physician attributes his death to poisoning from eating chicken which after being frozen and had partially decomposed. Mrs. Murphy is ill.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The archbishop of Armagh is dead.

Indications for Colorado: Generally fair, slightly colder weather.

The president has approved the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Grant.

A ... gales ... on the Atlantic ... causing great damage.

E. P. Ketcham & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., made an assignment yesterday.

Indications for Colorado—Fair weather, followed by local rains, slightly colder.

Vignaux and Schaefer have signed for a game of 3000 points in New York for $2500 a side.

Beck & Fischer, hatters and fur dealers, of Chicago, have failed. Liabilities about $100,000; assets about $75,000.

The pope is suffering from a kidney complaint, and has been ordered by his physicians to take a complete rest.

Comptroller of Currency Cannon denies published statements that he has handed in his resignation to the president.

It is thought the victims of the Nanticoke disaster will never be recovered. The company will recompense the relatives.

John Bigelow, who was recently appointed assistant U. S. treasurer at New York and confirmed by the senate, has resigned his office.

Public buildings were yesterday divested of their mourning drapery, the thirty days of mourning for the late vice president having expired.

Schaefer and Slosson played in the balk line billiard tournament last night. Shaefer won in twenty-eight innings. Slosson's total was 529.

Ten persons were drowned yesterday in consequence of a collision between the steamer Evret and a ferry boat in the harbor of Rouen, France.

M. Pasteur continues to treat the four boys from Newark, N. J., who were bitten by a mad dog. Nothing of an unfavorable nature has been developed.

Chicago will ask for a government endorsement of an international exposition to be held in that city in 1892, the 400th year of the discovery of America.

The breach between the Cork Steam Packet company and the cattlemen grows wider, and the latter will attempt to organize a new transportation company.

The second comptroller has decided that soldiers honorably discharged for promotion are entitled to the bounty provided for in the act of July 22d, 186..

Craig Tolliver, the noted desperado of Rowan county, Ky., was shot and killed yesterday by Asbury Crisp. Trouble is expected, as Tolliver had many followers.

General Atkins, commissioner of Indian affairs, says the government has no official information of an attack upon an Indian camp near El Paso, Texas, in which Indians are reported to have been killed.

A paper prepared under direction of Minister Lowell, relating to unclaimed estates in England, has been sent to congress by the president. It says many are deceived by designing persons on both sides of the ocean.

It is stated at London that Russia and Austria are secretly arming and that both countries have sent orders to England for large quantities of stores for their respective armies.

The amount expended in eradicating the ... small pox epidemic is $..8,000, and it will take a further large sum to meet the remaining engagements entered into. Compulsory vaccination is now being strictly enforced.

... French, of the United States recruiting service, recently from Chicago, where he is wanted on a charge of forging pay vouchers, has been arrested in Canada, and refuses to return without extradition papers, as he is afraid of being held as a deserter.

The remainder of the mutilated $5,000 ... received at the treasury department; Christmas morning came to hand yesterday from New York with the brief explanation: "Restitution, other half previous." The money will be credited to the conscience fund.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Speaker Carlisle Getting his Committee Assignments in Shape.

Important Decision to be Made in Naming that on Coinage.

Commissioner Sparks Issues a Fresh Batch of Land Orders.

House Committees.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Speaker Carlisle is about half through with his committees. He has skeletonized the list and has most of his chairmanships settled and is fitting the members into their places. The committees he is having the most difficulty about are the foreign affairs, labor, and coinage, weights and measures. The Star says it is settled that Mr. Bland is to hold the chairmanship of the coinage and weights and measures but the composition of the committee is giving the speaker much worry. Pressure is being brought to bear by Mr. Bland and other silver men to have none but advocates of the silver dollar placed upon it, while on the other hand, great influence is exerted to have it constructed in harmony with the administration. In this way the speaker is subjected to a heavy cross-fire that is very harassing. The secretary of the navy, it is said, will have much to say about the composition of the naval committee; and Mr. ..., it is conceded, will be at the head. A number of others whom Mr. Whitney favors will be placed upon it.

The Fight for Silver.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Star this evening says that it is impossible to judge of the strength or weakness of either side of the silver coinage question in the house. Many of the members, it says, are in doubt and the opinion is pretty generally expressed that neither side has a majority as it now stands, and the balance of power is held by those who have not yet made up their minds. The fight will be to win the doubtful ones, and some compromise measure is likely to come in for a pretty strong support.

Protection for Cleveland.

PITTSBURG, December 28.—The Penny Press, an afternoon paper, to-day publishes a story to the effect that five Pinkerton detectives passed through the city last night from Chicago on the way to Washington for the purpose of looking after the personal safety of President Cleveland. One of the party stated that they were ordered to Washington via Philadelphia, where they were to be joined by five men from the branch agency there, the ten to proceed to Washington for special duty at the White House. On their arrival in the capital they were to be fully instructed as to their duties. One of the men said the reason for this precaution was that they concluded that a plot of some kind had been discovered, "but whether against the president's life or not I am not prepared to state. We expect to remain in Washington some time. Each one of us has a trunk along." General Sheridan's orderly has visited Pinkerton's headquarters during the past few days several times.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—It is said at the White House that there is no truth in nor any foundation for the story published by the Pittsburg Penny Press, that a number of detectives are coming to Washington to look after the personal safety of the president.

Arctic Relief.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—In response to urgent telegrams from Senator Fair, the secretary of the treasury has decided to send a search party after the missing whaler Amethyst, supposed to have been cast away in the Behring sea. Telegrams were sent Commanders Hooper of the revenue steamer Rush and Healy of the Corwin, at San Francisco, directing them to confer together with a view to the selection of one of those vessels to undertake the search. It is believed the steamer will be ready to sail in four days after decision is made. The Rush is a new vessel, comparatively, but the Corwin is in good repair and only last summer returned from a cruise in the waters where it is supposed the Amethyst is cast away. From advices received from San Francisco it is believed that it will not be possible to force a passage farther north than the Seal islands, between 150 and 200 miles north of Aleutian islands, and well up into Behring seas. The revenue steamer will put in at Ounalaska for coal and such stores as may be needed.

Sparks' New Orders.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Commissioner Sparks of the land office, in view of the almost universal comment as to his policy, has felt constrained to issue a new series of regulations for registers, receivers and special agents of the land office, which have just been promulgated. They modify on many important particulars his recent sweeping orders. Homestead or pre-emption claimants who have made bona fide settlements upon public land and who are living upon, cultivating and improving the same in accordance with the law, with the intention of acquiring title thereto, shall be permitted to remove from a portion to be cleared for cultivation so much timber as is actually necessary for that purpose, or for buildings, fences or other improvements on the land entered. In clearing for cultivation, should there be surplus timber the entry may dispose of such, but is not allowed to denude the lands of timber for the purpose of sale or speculation before title has been conveyed to him by patent.

Children's Christmas

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Fourteen hundred poor children to-day enjoyed the hospitality of that charming charity organization known as the Children's Christmas club, of which Mollie Vilas, daughter of the postmaster general, is president, and Miss Nellie Arthur, daughter of the ex-president, one of the vice presidents, and which every year furnishes a Christmas dinner and gifts to the children of the poor of this city. Each of the fourteen hundred children was given an excellent dinner and a box of candy and a card. The tables were waited upon by the daughters of the most prominent citizens, and Miss Mollie Vilas and Miss Nellie Arthur personally superintended the giving out of the presents. The president and Miss Cleveland and many other people well known in society attended the entertainment.

Receiving Bids.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The second assistant postmaster general is receiving bids for carrying the mails on steamboat and star routes in the western states and territories. The time for receiving bids expires on the 2nd of January. At the same time bids for miscellaneous routes in all the states and territories, with the exception of Delaware, Pennsylvania and the New England states, are being received. The territory covered in the first mentioned class of bids comprises Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian territory, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington territory, Oregon, Nevada, California and Alaska.

Coon's Authority

WASHINGTON, December 28.—A question has arisen as to the validity of Mr. Coon's acts as acting secretary of the treasury for nine days after the death of Secretary Folger under a former designation of the president to act during the absence of the secretary. It is stated at the first comptroller's office that such a state of affairs might affect Mr. Coon individually were a question of salary involved. Yet his actions towards third parties could not be vitiated. Therefore his official actions cannot be questioned. This position is held under a decision of the supreme court and of a former attorney general.

A Postmaster's Error.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—On account of alleged irregularities in the conduct of his office, the postmaster at Las Lunas, New Mexico, has been recommended for removal. Basing his compensation on the number of stamps sold, instead of the number cancelled, he has received $40.28 in excess of what he was legitimately entitled to receive. This amount has been refunded to the government.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Money on call easy at 2 to 3 per cent; prime paper 4 to 5; foreign exchange quiet at 4 85½ for 60 days and 4 88½ for demand. The total sales of stocks to-day were 37.,578 shares. Government bonds were dull to-day; state bonds were quite active and firmer. There was a moderate business in railway bonds, total sales being $2,791,000. The most active were Erie second consols, with sales of $665,000, and the Atlantic & Pacific issues, East Tennessee issues and Texas & Pacific issues. In most cases prices are higher, but Erie second consols show a loss of ¼. Stocks were fairly active and strong at the opening, prices showing gains of ¼ to ½ over the closing prices of Saturday, and in early dealings there were further advances of small fractions in many of the active list. The best prices of the day, however, were made in the morning, and brokers who were conspicuous in carrying the advance of Saturday forward, were active sellers to-day. The result was a slowly drooping market from shortly after 10 o'clock until late in the day, unaccompanied by any material reactions. In the last hour the market was quiet and dull and comparatively firm, with some feverishness, however, in Lackawanna, and it closed steady at irregular changes but generally from small fractions to nearly 2 per cent lower. The declines over 2 per cent, however, are confined to half a dozen stocks, while some of the less active of the so-called active list show fractional gains, including Texas Pacific, Manitoba and Omaha Southern, which are up ¼ to ½. Missouri Pacific shows a gain of ¼ per cent. A conspicuous feature of the market was the strength developed in Lake Shore in early dealings. This stock showed a gain of ½ at the opening at 88, and after selling at 87¾ rose in the forenoon to 88¼, later it gradually yielded to 87½, closing higher with a net advance of ¼ per cent. The only active stock that shows a gain over Saturday, St Paul, is down 1 per cent, after a strong opening, while Northwestern lost only ¼. Lackawanna closed with a net loss of 1¾. Jersey Central lost 1¼ and Pacific Mail 1¼ per cent. Other losses were for fractional amounts and generally for less than ½ per cent, although Union Pacific is down ¼ and Western Union ⅜ per cent.

The Mail and Express says: Mining shares were dull but strong. Sales: Potosi 20, Plu..us 2 10, Caledonia Black Hills 42, Bodie 1.55, Sutro 24, California and Virginia 1 .9, Leadville 30, Silver King 9, Horn Silver 2 75.

3s	104⅞	4s	123⅞
Adams Express	1.0	American Express	10.
C. B. & Q.	.6	Erie	24⅛
D & R. G	20½	Preferred	49⅞
Central Pacific	42⅛	N. Y. C.	103½
Missouri Pacific	108	Union Pacific	51¾
Northwestern	108¾	Wells Fargo	130
Preferred.	134	Ontario	19
Texas Pacific	10¾	Iron Silver	1.65
U. S. Express	61	Quicksilver	6¾
W. U Telegraph	7..	Preferred	24
Northern Pacific	27⅛	Homestake	22
Preferred.	60¾	Sutro	23
C. C. & I. Co	22½	Deadwood	.

Emperor William's Christmas

BERLIN, December 26.—Emperor William is in the best of health and spirits. He spent Christmas eve in the company of other members of the royal family. On Christmas day he was at the palace of the crown prince, where his imperial majesty presided at the family dinner given by the crown prince. The city presents the usual Christmas week aspect. Squares and streets are literally converted into a forest of pines. Fully 100,000 trees arrived in the city and were sold in the two days preceding Christmas. Emperor William and Empress Augusta received Dr. Finsch, the New Guinea explorer, in the early part of the same day. His majesty will also receive the congratulations of all his generals instead of on New Year's day as usual. Spain has announced her intention of sending a general officer to attend the festivals. The ministry have issued a circular reciting that it is repugnant to the feelings of Emperor William to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Prussia on the second of January next, because it is also the anniversary of the death of his brother and predecessor, Frederick William IV. The festival is therefore postponed until January 3d as previously announced.

Strikers' Deliberations.

PITTSBURG, December 25.—A large mass meeting of striking coal miners is in progress at the Allequippa mines in the second pool. Between 400 and 500 men are in attendance, and more are expected this afternoon. It was decided to present to the coal exchange a proposition to have the troubles settled by arbitration. If this is rejected the strike will likely be continued. Committees will visit the mines where men are at work, and make another effort to induce them to join the strike. Speakers advocated peaceable measures.

At the mass meeting of striking coal miners to-day at Allequippa, in the second pool, it was decided to continue the strike for three cents per bushel. A proposition was rejected by the operators, who assert that the miners would not abide by the umpire's decision if it should be against them. After the meeting the strikers to the number of 500 visited the Allequippa and Coal Valley miners and made an effort to induce the working miners to come out, but they were unsuccessful. A number of deputy sheriffs were present but no trouble occurred. An uneasy feeling prevails to-night, however, as the strikers are still in the vicinity and an outbreak is feared.

Negro Progress

NASHVILLE, December 26.—An immense assemblage of negroes gathered at St. John's colored Methodist Episcopal church on the occasion of the opening of the first exposition given by that race, and as a mark of esteem for Mr. J. M. Langston, late minister to Hayti. Owing to the length of the preliminary exercises, Mr. Langston was not introduced until a late hour. He commenced his address by congratulating the colored people on the progress that has been made since the emancipation proclamation. He drew a comparison between slaves that had been liberated before those of the American continent and said that the American negroes has advanced more in the last 25 years than the others had in their long period of liberty.

Canadian Crisis.

NEW YORK, December 26.—A Hamilton, Ontario, special says: A general election in the commons has been decided on. Sir John Macdonald fears, it is reported, to meet the house, owing to the hostility of the French in the Riel case and the knowledge that when parliament meets ugly revelations of corruption and misgovernment will be laid bare by a committee to be asked for. The convention of Sir John's supporters to arrange a platform to go to the country on will be held on Tuesday next, and a dissolution will be declared as soon as Sir John returns from the other side in January. Much excitement prevails in the province.

A Fearful Leap.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—At noon to-day an unknown woman jumped from the third floor of the Perry block, in Monumental park, to the street below. Her skull was crushed and she was terribly injured otherwise. The room from which she sprang was occupied by David Eckart, a Broad street coal dealer. Eckart left the room at 6 o'clock this morning, but the woman evidently remained in bed until a few minutes before she made the dreadful leap. She did not dress herself, but wrapped a blanket about her person, and stepping to the window sprang through head first. The woman was taken to the hospital.

Railroad Collision

PITTSBURG, December 26.—At 2:30 this morning the third section of freight No. 51, on the Panhandle railroad, ran into the rear of the second section at New Philadelphia Cross-roads, wrecking both trains, slightly injuring the fireman, John Boats, a brakeman whose name is not learned, and E. B. Wartman, a tramp. Immediately after the collision the wreck took fire and nineteen cars of coke and merchandise were destroyed. Loss $60,000. The cause of the accident is not known.

The French Crisis

LONDON, December 26.—Despatches from Paris say that the premiership of DeBrisson is collapsing, a number of his former staunch supporters having deserted him.

PARIS, December 26.—It is generally understood that the Brisson cabinet will resign and that De Freycinet will form a ministry after the re-election of M. Grevy as president of the French republic, which now appears certain.

Glass Works Starting

WHEELING, W. Va., December 28.—The Buckeye glass works at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, which has been idle since last summer on account of the strike, to-day accepted the modified proposition concerning the basis of wages offered by the employes, and preparations for starting were begun at once. The works will be run with a larger force than for the past six years. It is expected that the La Belle works at Bridgeport, Ohio, the only flint glass factory now idle in this district, will also start shortly.

Hamilton County Representatives

CINCINNATI, December 25.—The republican candidates for representatives from Hamilton county have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring that while they shall insist that they were legally elected and at the proper time shall present their claims for seats, yet they neither expect to enter the republican caucus for the choice of officers of the house nor do they regard it as compatible with the best interests of the state or party that they should take part in the caucus.

Shot Through the Body.

TOLEDO, December 28.—Albert Painter, proprietor of Hotel Windsor, was shot about 4 o'clock this afternoon by E. A. Miller, a bar tender and former employee. The ball entered Painter's right side, passed through his body and lodged in the spine. The wound is serious and may prove fatal. Miller worked for Painter last summer on the steamer Chief Justice Waite. The shooting is the result of a disagreement concerning the bill for services.

The Despised Metal

NEW YORK, December 28.—A well known real estate man of this city, who has many tenants and is of a cautious disposition, said yesterday in speaking of the probability that congress would repeal the compulsory silver coinage act, "I am prepared to have them refuse to repeal. In some leases of property in Sixth avenue which I have just executed I have inserted provisions that the rents shall be paid to me in gold coin."

Missouri Improvement

KANSAS CITY, December 28.—Large numbers of delegates to the Missouri river improvement convention, which meets to-morrow, have just arrived, and nearly all the balance will arrive on the night train. It now seems probable that fully seven hundred delegates will be in attendance. The programme is not fully completed. It will comprise a general discussion of the whole transportation question.

A Widow's Recognition.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Mrs. Delia Benner, the widow of the gallant officer who sacrificed his life while endeavoring to relieve the yellow fever sufferers of the lower Mississippi river several years ago, was to-day appointed postmistress of the village of Rogers Park, in the township of Evanston, this county, where she has resided since the death of her husband.

A Woman's Fall.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—About noon to-day Mary Dawd, a grass widow, whose husband lives in New York, threw herself from the third floor of the Tracy block in Monumental park, and was so badly injured that she will die. She fell a distance of 28 feet. For six months she has been living in the block with Daniel Eckart, a prominent retail coal dealer.

Married Without Knowing it.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The supreme court to-day denied the motion of Mrs. Mary Kittson, otherwise Minnie Clark, for alimony and counsel fees in suit brought by her for separation from ... Kittson, to whom she claims she was married in April last. Kittson claims that he has no knowledge of the marriage and that it must have taken place when he was drunk.

Dreadful Punishment.

MOBILE, Ala., December 28.—Yesterday afternoon at Gainestown, Clear county, Ala., Alexander Reid, a negro, who brutally murdered Miss Carrie Boyer at that place on the 18th inst., was chained to a tree at the spot where the crime was committed and slowly burned to death by a crowd of indignant whites and blacks.

Sharon vs. Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—United States Circuit Judge Sawyer this morning rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff in the suit of Sharon vs. Hill, brought to declare void the alleged marriage contract.

progress of the other industries of the state. The coal output for 1885 is larger than in any previous year. The most reliable statistics to date give a safe estimate of the year's coal product at 1,500,000 tons. This is the estimate made by State Inspector of Mines McNeil. Mr. Frederick Chisholm, who collects such statistics for the government's use, estimates the total output for 1885 to be 1,200,000. An average of these two estimates would place the output at 1,375,000. For 1884 the coal output was 1,134,271 tons, and for 1883, 1,220,-634 tons. The output for 1883 was greater than that of 1884, for the reason that during 1884 there was a protracted strike among the miners, which materially lessened the working of the mines.

It is estimated that the coal mines of Colorado have a capacity of 3,000,000 tons annually. During the past few years new mines have been opened up in all quarters of the state. Three new mines have been opened up in Boulder county with a combined capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and two extensive mines have been opened in El Paso county, each of which have been supplied with the most modern machinery. The coal is mined exclusively by machinery operated by compressed air. One of these mines is owned by the Denver & New Orleans railway, and has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily. The other is owned by capitalists in this city, and has a capacity of 300 tons daily. La Plata county has new mines, located near Durango, capable of outputting 600 tons daily. A new mine near Canon City has a capacity of 400 tons daily, and a new mine in Montrose county, with a vein 50 feet thick, has almost an unlimited capacity. Numerous other mines have been opened in various parts of the state.

There are five thousand persons employed in the coal mines of Colorado and probably as many more people are indirectly engaged in the industry.

The numerous strikes among the coal miners of Colorado have materially lessened the output. A strike is now pending at the Louisville mines, and it has been in progress for months. These mines, when in operation, output about 400 tons daily. The other large producing mines which have been closed for the year are the Northrop, Welsh and Marshall. During the strike in the Union Pacific's mines in Wyoming, that company bought 100,000 tons from the Colorado Coal & Iron company, and this partially made up for the loss to the output occasioned by the closing down of the Louisville, Northrop and Marshall mines.

IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURE.

Extensive discoveries are being made yearly to the iron mines of the state. The works of the Colorado Coal and Iron company at Pueblo are the largest in the west, and to that company is due the credit of building up that great industry of the state. The company has many important mines in the state, and the works at Pueblo give employment to hundreds of men. The mountains are full of iron ore, the western counties of the state being prolific of iron deposits.

The output of the Colorado Coal and Iron company at Pueblo for 1885 is the best indication of the industry in Colorado. These figures are as follows:

Pig iron	[illegible] Net tons
Iron castings	[illegible]
Cast-iron pipe	[illegible]
Merchant bar iron and finishing rails.	[illegible]
Steel rails	[illegible] gross tons
Nails	84,100 kegs
Spikes (track)	150 [illegible]
Coke	86,600 net tons
Coal mined and sold	501,[illegible]

Petroleum.

The first oil spring in the state was discovered in 1861, on the banks of Oil creek, about six miles from Canon City in Fremont county. A company was organized in 1865, with the aid of a small crude refinery 3,000 gallons of surface oil was taken from a well about twenty feet in depth. Little was done, however, until 1878, when the present known oil basin, covering territory from twenty to twenty five miles diameter, was prospected. The census report says the oil is superior to the Franklin oil of Pennsylvania and equal to the Mecca oil of Ohio. Oil is also found in Huerfano, Chaffee and Routt counties. The following are the statistics of the census on this subject:

Number of wells	[illegible]
Number of dry holes	[illegible]
Number of rigs	[illegible]
Cost of wells	$[illegible]
Number of workmen employed	17
Barrels of oil produced during the year	[illegible]
Value of product for the year	$[illegible]3,400

Railroads and Telegraph.

The following facts are taken from the state census of 1885:

There are nine broad gauge roads, with a mileage of 1,320.50 miles, and seven narrow gauge roads with a mileage of 1,752.04 miles, making a total of 3,072.54. The funded debt of these companies is $[illegible],285 and total assets $[illegible]. The receipts for the year are given, $4[illegible],280.57, the expenses for the year are given, $40,617,922.19, a net gain of $5,280,[illegible]. Other interesting statistics show that 077 locomotives, 587 passenger and 25,325 other cars are required to transact the railroad business of the state. This industry alone employs in the state [illegible]6[illegible]9 persons.

The total mileage traffic is put down at [illegible]29[illegible] miles, the number of passengers carried during the year at 3,90[illegible], and an average price per mile paid less than four cents. 4,011,74[illegible] tons is the grand freight total for the year. The report gives forty-one killed and [illegible] injured by railroad accidents during the year.

The total length of lines of the Western Union Telegraph company in the state is 3,[illegible] miles, or 7,[illegible] miles of wires.

THE COUNTY.

Below we give the report of the county assessor for 1885.

VALUATION FOR 1885.

	No.	Value
Acres of land	310,143	$893,745
Improvements on public lands		29,640
Town lots		1,790,835
Horses	5,[illegible]74	158,70[illegible]
Mules	226	8,545
Cattle	29,165	423,085
Sheep	114,158	114,185
Swine	735	2,5[illegible]0
All other animals	62	645
Clocks and watches	49[illegible]	[illegible]
Musical instruments	660	[illegible]
Carriages and other vehicles	1,255	48,510
Moneys and credits		182,070
Capital in manufacture		21,420
Capital in merchandise		243,095
Stocks or shares		34,350
Household furniture		54,3[illegible]0
Jewelry, gold and silver plate		3,960
All other property		870,900
Total		$4,9[illegible]0,935

Sheep.

El Paso still maintains its record of being the largest wool growing county in the state, its flocks numbering 11,000 more than [illegible], the county which ranks second. It can be said that the year 1885 has been a comparatively successful one for wool growing, which is one of the most important industries of the county. In 1884, according to the figures on the assessor's books, the county had 111,377 sheep, valued at $140,610, while the records for 1885 show 114,158, valued at $114,185. While the number has increased by over 3,000 it will be noticed that the valuation has decreased to the amount of $26,425. This can be accounted for from the fact that in 1884 sheep were assessed at $1.50 per head, and in 1885 only $1 per head. This decrease alone makes a difference of about $50,000.

During the past year it is also estimated that fully 15,000 sheep have been driven out of El Paso county to other ranges.

The year, like it in every respect, has been a very favorable one for the wool grower. Last winter and spring were not very severe and the loss either from the weather or disease have not been very large, to the contrary comparatively small. Frequent rains during the summer months made the grazing extraordinarily good and the pleasant weather during the past few months place the sheep in excellent condition. A few of the owners have had their flocks affected with the scab, but in almost every instance precaution was taken to prevent its communication to other flocks, and the utmost efforts made to eradicate it as speedily as possible. Many of the sheep owners in this county have have sheds for the protection of their sheep in severe weather. Also productive hay lands, from which they gather crops sufficient, in case of emergency. This protection, it is claimed, makes the sheep more valuable, and places them in better condition to raise their lambs. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to lamb yield for 1885. Some claim that it was above, others that it was below the average. In some instances, owners had a remarkable increase where others were very much disappointed. The wool clip, however, was up to the standard. The assessor's books give it as 480,150 pounds as against [illegible] pounds in 1884, thus showing a marked decrease. In the Denver & Rio Grande report it will be seen that 1,27[illegible] pounds were shipped from this station. Allowing that [illegible] pounds came from outside sources the wool product of the county for 1885 was [illegible] pounds. The prices received do not differ materially from those received in 1884.

The census statistics of 1885 and for the year ending June 1st give the following figures:

Sheep in the county	[illegible]
Lambs dropped in 1885	[illegible]
Sheep purchased	[illegible]
Sheep sold living	[illegible]
Sheep slaughtered	[illegible]
Sheep killed by dogs	[illegible]
Sheep died of disease	[illegible]
Sheep died of storms	[illegible]
Pounds of wool produced	[illegible]

Cattle.

During the year 1885 statistics show that there has been a perceptible increase in the cattle business in the county, and the number of cattle on the ranges exceeds by several thousand the number in any previous year. Starting out with 1870 the assessor's books show that there were 4,[illegible]45 cattle in the county. This number kept increasing gradually until 1874 when the number was given at 26,8[illegible]4. From this time until 187[illegible] there was a decrease until 18[illegible], when there was a slight gain. In 1879 the county was credited with having 24,[illegible] head of cattle, but there was a decrease from that time until 1882, when we had only 17,[illegible]. Since 188[illegible] there has been a continued increase. In 1884 the valuation of cattle was $[illegible],300 and in 1885 $42[illegible], an increase of $81,735. In 1885, $423,085, an increase of $81,785. Averaging the price per head at $25, which is considered less by $5 than the most of the range owners would be willing to sell at to day, we find that there is invested in the cattle industry about $750,000.

In conversation with Mr. Benton Gilpin, one of the most extensive cattle owners in the county a representative of the GAZETTE was told that the cattle industry in the county had settled down to a firm basis and that the owners had the very brightest of prospects. The cattle on the ranges he said had had the best of grazing during the greater part of the year and were in the best of shape to weather a severe winter should we have one. Another very noticeable fact was that the grade of cattle in the county was rapidly increasing to a better standard. Within the past year many owners had brought into the county thoroughbred stock and would continue to do so every year. More cattle he thought would be brought into the county yearly until the available ranges were pretty well monopolized.

As a whole it can be said that the season of 1885 has been a very favorable and profitable one for the cattle growers of El Paso county and should the remainder of the winter be mild, their prospects are as good as could be wished for for 1886.

County Development.

There has been unrivaled development and improvement in the rural districts of the county during the past year, especially on the Divide. In 1870 the county started out with a pre-empted or located acreage of 66,619 acres, valued at $118,21[illegible], which has gradually increased up to the present time, when we can boast of 310,143 acres valued at $893,745.

The past year we learn by looking over the transfer books that there have been more actual sales of agricultural and grazing lands than for several years past and in almost every instance good prices were commanded. Much valuable property must have been either entered or pre-empted as it is shown by the assessor's books that there is an increase in the county acreage of 18,829 acres over 1884 and an increase in valuation of $2[illegible],-8[illegible]5. In an agricultural way there has been almost phenomenal improvement. In 1884 there was but 12,274 acres under irrigation, whereas statistics give us 16,50[illegible] in 1885. The Divide section which is gaining the reputation of having the most productive soil in the state has experienced considerable of a boom. In some localities land has almost doubled in value and the crops have been so prolific that the ranchmen feel very much encouraged and better off financially than for several years past. In the Fountain valley irrigable lands have increased materially in value, and there having been more rain than usual during the year, the owners of ranches there also consider that they have had a fortunate and prosperous season. We are unable to arrive at any very careful estimate of the agricultural product of the county beyond that prepared and forwarded to the department of agriculture by the assessor in the latter part of September. This report was as follows and in nearly every item shows a good increase over 1884.

CEREALS.

	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	149	7,8[illegible]3
Oats	2,476	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	4,915
Rye	796	9,608
Corn	[illegible]	9,490
Buckwheat	13	530
Potatoes	1,457	[illegible]

HAY.

	Acres.	Tons
Timothy	82	658
Clover	3	[illegible]
Alfalfa	473	1,1[illegible]9
Native Grass	7,489	7,091

This table does not show exactly the production of 1885, but will give somewhat of an idea as to how the county is progressing in an agricultural way.

FRUITS.

Year after year it is being more thoroughly demonstrated that nearly all kinds of fruit can be successfully raised in El Paso county. In earlier days the idea of growing fruit in this section was derided, but a few, who some years ago began experimenting, now have productive and flourishing vines and fruit trees, and others are annually embarking in the business. During this last fall more fruit trees were brought into Colorado Springs from eastern nurseries than in any previous year, and now that the people who own suitable land have become convinced that fruit can be successfully raised in this county more and more trees, vines and shrubs will be set out every year. Not until 1883 were any estimates made as to the amount of fruit grown in the county and then they were prepared by Mr. A. A. McGovney as best he could with the facilities that he had at command. During the past two years, however, blank space has been provided on the tax schedules for these statistics. In order to show the rapidity with which the fruit product of the county is increasing we give below a table showing the figures for the two years:

	1884	1885
Apples, bushels	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears, bushels	1[illegible]	9
Gooseberries, quarts	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Currants, quarts	15	[illegible]
Strawberries, quarts	7,[illegible]	8,410

It will thus be seen that El Paso is making marked progress in the way of cultivating small fruits.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTIONS.

In the census statistics for 1885 the following table which is of considerable interest is given:

Horses of all kinds	4,[illegible]98
Mules and asses	108
Working oxen	2
Milch cows	[illegible]277
Other cattle	[illegible]
Calves	6,521
Cattle purchased	5,809
Cattle sold	2,948
Cattle slaughtered	211
Cattle died, strayed and stolen	[illegible]
Milk sold, gallons	53,955
Butter made, pounds	9[illegible],524

CENSUS FIGURES.

In the way of agricultural statistics the census report credits El Paso county with having 1[illegible]7 acres of improved land. Of this, 31,432 acres is tilled—175,915 acres pasture land. The unimproved land is put down at 162,541 acres divided into wood and and other lands. Farm lands, fences, and other buildings are valued at $2,155,370, live stock at $1,462,426 and improvements and machinery at $65,1[illegible]0. This report shows that in 1884 the building and repairs to fences amounted to $26,167, cost of fertilizers $[illegible]0, amount paid out to laborers for wages and board in 1884 $140,30[illegible]. Estimated value of all farm products $432,27[illegible].

Coal Mining.

Underlying the county almost its whole width are extensive strata of coal, but not until within the last two or three years has much work been done in the mining of coal for the market. For years, however, coal of inferior quality has been dug from outcropping veins and used by the ranchmen. Five years ago the Wilson banks were opened up. The shaft, however, was not sunk to a very great depth and the property was worked very irregularly. Shortly after the completion of the Denver & New Orleans railway the Franceville banks were opened and have been operated with considerable success ever since until last July, when a cave in the mine compelled the suspension of work. A new incline is now being worked upon. Regardless of this interruption the mine shipped during the first six months of the year on an average of twenty car loads of coal per day, and during the past three months about ten cars per day. Next year the company expects to be in condition to produce a better quality and a much larger quantity of coal. Late last year a company was organized for the opening up of a coal vein just north of the city. This property is known as the El Paso banks. A complete plant of machinery for the operation of the mine was placed in position and for several months the mine was operated. This year only very little work has been done and we have been unable to obtain any figures as to the output.

This year Judge [illegible] B. McFerran has opened up a new mine about eight miles east of Colorado Springs which is producing a quality of coal superior to any county coal previously placed on the market. The improvements on the mine are a shaft 50 feet in depth which taps a vein of coal nine feet and six inches in thickness. A plant including engine, boiler, hoisting and pumping apparatus, screens and other necessary fixtures and outbuildings has been established. The property has been in operation only about two months. The present capacity is about 100 tons per day with an output of about fifty tons. In the two months that the mine has been operated about 2000 tons have been disposed of, and in every instance it has given good satisfaction. It is being used by a large number of people including the Antlers and other large consumers.

By a very careful canvas we find that the consumption of coal in the county for the past year was very large, and if a mine of superior quality of coal could be opened up in the county it would be of no little benefit to all, and the output the products materially.

Jenkins & Co. estimate that they have handled 3[illegible]5 carloads. Bacon & Carr estimate that they have handled 200 carloads, and Lennox Bros. show, by actual figures, that they have disposed of 625 carloads averaging about ten tons to the car. Of this amount, 700 tons only was hard coal. Mr. McFerran, as formerly stated, has sold 2,000 tons. Mr. J. W. Greene, of Manitou, shows by his books that he has disposed of 145 carloads of coal during the year, an increase of 49 cars over 1884. This will show that there has been 16,700 tons of coal consumed in this county. This result is obtained by averaging broad gauge cars at 16 tons and narrow gauge cars at 10 tons.

Below we are enabled to furnish some statistics taken from the census report of 1885. The figures as given are for the year ending June, 1885.

COAL MINES.

Capital invested	$115,000
Acres worked	20
Men disabled for more than a week	2
Maximum capacity in tons	119,000
Average number of men employed	1[illegible]7
Value of explosives	$1,5[illegible]0
Value of other materials	$[illegible]
Product, tons	60,[illegible]
Value of product	$100,700

Plaster Paris.

Perhaps the most important manufactory in the county is that of the Stucco and Cement company, formerly the Colorado Springs Plaster Paris company, whose works are situated in Colorado City. They supply Colorado and Wyoming with almost all the plaster paris used, have sold during the past year 505,000 pounds, which is a large increase over the output of the preceding year. Notwithstanding the large amount of work turned out the capacity of their factory is such that could the amount could be handled. The company have, within the past year commenced the manufacture of cement from material found in great abundance within a short distance of their mill. They have discovered a new method of manufacturing a cement as heavy as the English Portland. During the coming year they expect to manufacture a cement in every way equal to the Portland, and at a less price than the cheap Custer cement is sold at here in Colorado. Besides the material for cement and plaster paris the company have made the important discovery that they have upon their premises a large vein of fire clay.

Quarries.

Up to the present year there has been considerable work done in the quarries of El Paso county of which there are a number of very good ones. This year, however, only enough to supply the home demand has been quarried. The state census report for 1885 for the year ending June 1st, 1885, states that there is invested in quarries in El Paso county $2,800, average number of hands employed 25, wages paid $4,500, cubic yards sold 3,000, value $5,200.

Population of El Paso County.

The census of 1885 gives some very interesting facts regarding our population in El Paso county. The population of the county in 1870 was 987, in 1880 7949 and in 1885, 8356. The population by races is as follows:

	1880.	1885.
White	7,771	8,073
Colored	154	281
Chinese	16	[illegible]
Indian	3	4
Native	6,963	7,[illegible]
Foreign born	986	1,1[illegible]

Our population by sex and nativity is as follows:

	Male	Female
Colorado	812	7[illegible]
Other states	29[illegible]	2[illegible]
British America	125	84
England and Wales	20[illegible]	118
Ireland	99	122
Scotland	60	24
German Empire	122	71
Sweden and Norway	26	23
China	18	—
Switzerland	3	3
Italy	2	—
France	1[illegible]	2
Other foreign countries	37	21

Classified by their civil condition, our population is as follows:

	Male	Female
Single	3338	2159
Married	985	1194
Widowed	130	253
Divorced	7	10

Schools.

It is shown by the report of the county superintendent of schools that El Paso county has twenty-eight organized school districts and a school population of 2114, an increase of about 75 over the number in 1884. There are enrolled in the graded schools 880 and in the ungraded schools 73[illegible]. During the year the average daily attendance has been 1,[illegible]29, an increase of 222 over 1884. There are employed in the county 49 teachers in all, 16 male and 33 female. The former receive on an average $[illegible]50 per month and the latter $66⅔. This is in the graded schools, while in the ungraded the average for males is $[illegible]8.65, for females $42.81.

In 1884 the county had [illegible] schools, this year 3[illegible], the valuation of which including sites, furniture, &c., is estimated at $71,870. During the year school bonds to the amount of $20,000, were redeemed leaving outstanding $25,000. No new indebtedness has however been created.

Manitou.

It can be said without exaggeration that Manitou during the year 1885 has experienced a season of unprecedented prosperity, and on every side are evidences of steady growth. At the present time, to say nothing of the prospects for 1886 which are very bright. During the year 1885 there were many buildings erected, and some very extensive improvements made by the city, such as the planting of trees, extension of sidewalks, etc. During a recent visit to Manitou a GAZETTE representative visited a number of the most prominent business men, including Mayor M. A. Leddy, Postmaster J. W. Greene, Hon. C. W. Barker, Max Weniger, A. L. Williams, Charles Pollen and others. They all looked upon the past season as being one of the most prosperous ever experienced, and felt very much encouraged as to the future. They are all heavy property owners and are well qualified to judge. During the height of the season the hotels were all crowded and every available cottage occupied. It is also a well-known fact that, since January of the past year, the facilities for the accommodation of guests has been materially increased, including the opening of the Iron Springs hotel, and a half a dozen large and roomy boarding houses. The hotel first mentioned was well filled during the summer months and is now accommodating a large number of winter guests, while the boarding houses all boast of having received liberal patronage during the season. We hoped to be able to give approximate statistics of the number of guests accommodated during the year at the various hotels, but were unable to do so from the fact that three of the principal hotels were closed and we could not find any one who could give even a rough estimate. It is very generally conceded that notwithstanding the fact that the season was short and confined to the months of June, July and August, that the amount of business done for that period far exceeds that of any previous year. To give an idea of the amount of travel in and out of Manitou during these three months, we are told by Mr. Pollen the agent of the Denver & Rio Grande that 10,000 pieces of baggage were checked during that time, an amount equal to 110 pieces a day. A better idea of the passenger and freight business done at this station will be given in tabular form.

The hotel and boarding house business is acknowledged to be one of the utmost importance to Manitou, but outside of this the town has had a very healthy and substantial growth, and real estate has increased from ten to fifteen per cent in value. During the past two months there has been a good demand for choice business and well located properties and many transfers have been made, especially in the business portion of the city. A number of the purchasers contemplate erecting buildings at once.

In our New Year's edition of 1884 we devoted considerable space to the purchase made by the Iron Springs company and the contemplated improvements. At that time they thought of expending $50,000, and have fulfilled their promises to that amount with 25,000 more added. Early this summer this company opened their new hotel on which improvements to the amount of $20,000 had been made, thus giving Manitou one of the most modern hostelries that it has ever had. In addition to the cottages built in 1884 this company has an electric plant and new cottages.

Another improvement now well in progress which will be of material importance to Manitou is the addition of a third story to the Barker house. This addition will give Mr. Barker twenty-five additional rooms, all large and airy, dining room with a seating capacity of over one hundred people, capacious office with cheerful reading room, barber shop and wash room attached. The improvements now under way will give Mr. Barker one of the best houses in Manitou and one much improved in appearance.

A movement is now on foot to have the streets of Manitou lighted by electricity and there is but little doubt that it will be put in operation before the summer season of 1886 opens. Mr. [illegible] Brown, the representative of the Thompson-Houston system, is now there arranging for the establishment of the plant. The town board has appropriated $1,000 toward lighting the streets with arc lights.

In and about Manitou are some very valuable stone quarries, but they have not been operated very extensively during the past year, except as occasion demanded. The prospects are, however, that during the next year more stone will be turned out, more particularly paving stone, from Mr. Greene's quarry.

Snyder Bros., proprietors of the Manitou lime kilns, have kept up work almost continuously during the year, working about 12 men. The lime which they produce is of an excellent quality, and Agent Pollen's books show that they have shipped about 75 car loads during the past year—to say nothing of the tonnage consumed by the home trade.

After a very careful canvas of the town we are enabled to give the following list of buildings erected and improvements made during the past year together with the valuation.

Pavilion, built by the Manitou Mineral, Park and Bath company near Manitou ave; cost, $[illegible],500
Two-story store on Manitou ave, about completed, cost 2,[illegible]00
Improvements to residence of Mrs M. J. Manning on Manitou ave, cost 1,[illegible]
Extensive additions to the Pomeroy cottage, by [illegible] 3 Wheeler, cost. [illegible],000
Completion of the Iron Springs hotel in addition to electric light plant and the erection of two large cottages, cost. 10,000
Third story addition to the Barker together with other improvements, cost. 5,000
[illegible] J Grafton, five roomed cottage, cost. [illegible],500
M Pomeroy, six roomed cottage, cost. 2,000
A. L. Williams, improvements to residence completed in 1884, cost, 1,800
W [illegible] Barbour, small cottage on Osage avenue; cost, 1,000
[illegible] M Ward, residence on Navajoe avenue; cost, 2,500
Mrs Bar[illegible], small cottage on Pawnee avenue; cost, [illegible],000
Wallace Gould, cottage and barn on Manitou avenue; cost, [illegible],000
Daniel Ault, small cottage on Ruxton avenue, cost, 800
A. B. Maloy, small cottage on Ruxton avenue; cost, 800
Charles Adams, improvements to his residence on Manitou avenue, cost 2,000
Mrs E A Baker, small cottage on Manitou avenue; cost, [illegible],000
Harvey Young, improvements to the Mellen residence purchased by him; cost, [illegible],500
M V B Barney, improvements to residence on Manitou ave, cost 500
Removal and improvements to S. Andrew's chapel, cost 500
Frank Bowers' barn and improvements to residence on [illegible] ave, cost 500
Manitou Mineral Water Park and Bath Co, cost 800
W L Cook, carpenter shop on Park ave cost 500
Frank Wright, barn on Pawnee ave, cost 250
M V Rector, barn on Pawnee avenue cost 250
Mrs [illegible] A [illegible]ood, improvements to Dixon house on Ruxton avenue, cost 500

It will thus be seen that Manitou has made a remarkably good showing in the way of building for the year 1885, the total amount footing up to $78,800, a decided increase over 1884.

MANITOU POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster J. W. Greene of Manitou reports a large increase of business for the year 1885, in fact [illegible] says that the office has handled more mail than ever before in any one year. About [illegible] money orders have been issued and paid since January 1, 1884, amounting to $[illegible],000. The general business of the other departments amounted to about $2000, making a total of $[illegible],000. The number of letters and packages registered was 58[illegible].

THE CITY.

Building Statistics.

[illegible] of building done during the past year is very encouraging. Very little building was done in 1884, so that comparison with that year is useless. A fair amount of building was done in 1885 [illegible] this year shows a gain [illegible] buildings erected [illegible] greater prosperity than we have yet experienced. It shows that the advantages of Colorado Springs as a place [illegible] residence [illegible] being recognized [illegible] comfortable homes [illegible] competent [illegible] Colorado Springs company [illegible] valuable lots [illegible] opportunity [illegible] Adams, Mr J. J. [illegible] and Mr J. [illegible] have erected [illegible] perfect [illegible] important [illegible] mentioned [illegible] Dr [illegible] taste [illegible] has been [illegible] improvements, [illegible].

There [illegible] impression among [illegible] the prospects for 1886 are [illegible] at any time for [illegible] the volume of [illegible] work that has been [illegible] be seen [illegible] to build [illegible] unimproved [illegible] there is [illegible] those wanting [illegible] liberal rentals. For this [illegible] next year will witness [illegible] desired residences. Capitalists [illegible] the utmost confidence in [illegible] of the city, as they are investing [illegible] in our [illegible] willing to [illegible] than heretofore. [illegible] the prospect of the early [illegible] the Colorado Midland [illegible] the Missouri Pacific to this point, the extension of the Denver & New Orleans [illegible] the establishment of [illegible] in Colorado City.

Below we give the statistics of building done in the various wards [illegible] as we have been able to get them.

FIRST WARD.

[illegible] addition of [illegible] rooms, bay windows [illegible] corner Platte and Cascade, [illegible] $1,000
C E [illegible]black, alterations to Kenneb[illegible] house, Cascade [illegible] contractor. 475
[illegible] Ogun[illegible] addition of [illegible] rooms and barn, corner of [illegible] and Dale [illegible] special contract 800
[illegible] M Sheldon, residence and [illegible] rooms, Cascade and Monument, E A Pease architect, E[illegible] Johnson contractor 6,500
Dr S F [illegible], double house [illegible] containing [illegible] rooms, corner Willamette and Cascade [illegible] W A [illegible] contractor 7,500
Dr B [illegible] D [illegible], residence of [illegible] rooms and stable, corner Cascade and [illegible] Pease architect, [illegible] Johnson contractor 10,000
F W Anderson, residence and stable on Cascade ave north of college, S [illegible] contractor, 8,500
A Sumner, residence of [illegible] rooms on North Nevada, [illegible] Johnson contractor [illegible],000
Hans Mar[illegible], residence of [illegible] rooms corner [illegible] and Monument, [illegible] A Fuller & Co contractors 1,600
[illegible] S [illegible], addition to residence on corner [illegible] and Dale sts, Brusoe contractor 500
[illegible] W Mason, improvements to place on North Cascade avenue, no special contract 400
[illegible] W [illegible], [illegible] rooms [illegible] residence on corner of [illegible] and Boulder, Joseph Dozier contractor 1,[illegible]00
Mrs S E Daywood, barn [illegible] North Tejon st, [illegible] contractor 300
[illegible] M Bemis, residence 10 rooms, North Cascade, W F Ellis architect, Joseph Dozier contractor 8,000
Mrs [illegible] Gallou, residence on San Rafael st, Whipple & Roby contractors. 9,000
Dr [illegible] C Edwards, addition and improvements to residence on north side of North Park, Brusoe & Walsh contractors. 1,000
John [illegible], addition of [illegible] rooms to residence on corner Tejon and San Rafael sts, Whipple & Roby contractors. 1,000
Wm Bush, alterations to store, [illegible] A Fuller & Co contractors. 200
Dr [illegible] Coombs, alterations to building on Kiowa st, L Brusoe contractor. 1,200
F G Rowe, addition of 2 rooms, house on San Miguel st, no specified contract. [illegible]00
Dr [illegible] Coombs, alterations to residence, corner Kiowa and Nevada. 500
Peter Winne, building for restaurant near depot, mainly done by himself. 1,500

Continued on seventh page

THE OLD YEAR.

(Concluded from third page.)

Mrs S J Dickett, residence in process of construction; J D Dozier contractor; Joseph Dozier contractor	2,[illegible]
J J Fagenbush, residence and stable on North Cascade, Whipple & Roby contractors.	6,000
SECOND WARD.	
Mrs H M Ann, addition of 4 rooms to residence on Pike's Peak ave; S E Sessions contractor.	1,500
Miss McKinnon, moving and improving house on corner Weber and Bijou; S E Sessions contractor.	1,000
W L Roby, residence containing 8 rooms on Kiowa near Nevada; work done by himself.	3,000
Dr B St G Tucker, residence on Weber near Kiowa st; H A Fuller & Co contractors.	8,250
Baptist church, addition and tower, corner Kiowa and Weber; J Dozier and S E Sessions contractors	1,000
C E Durkee, warehouse 20x50 feet, on corner Weber and Tejon; S E Sessions contractor	[illegible]
Miss M McKinnon, addition to house, corner Weber and Bijou; H A Fuller & Co contractors	500
C P Barnes, addition to house, on Nevada near Kiowa; Joseph Dozier contractor	[illegible]
Thomas Hughes, store house on Weber street; Joseph Dozier contractor	[illegible]
THIRD WARD.	
Henry Johns, four-room house, on corner Wahsatch and Huerfano; A W Anderson contractor	[illegible]
Bert Storer, house with four rooms, South Weber; Joseph Dozier contractor	800
Mrs Whedon, alterations to residence on Pike's Peak avenue; E Brasor contractor	600
FOURTH WARD.	
S S Eugelins, residence of 17 rooms; A F Hunt & Co contractors	5,000
T E Wilson, [illegible] Bear Creek; H A Johnson contractor	[illegible]
SUMMARY.	

The showing for the various wards are as follows:

First ward	$[illegible]
Second ward	16,[illegible]
Third ward	[illegible]
Fourth ward	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Colorado College.

Colorado College enters upon the new year under more auspicious circumstances than those which surrounded it at the beginning of 1885. The financial embarrassments under which it was then heavily laboring have been in large measure removed. The faith, pluck, patience and tact which Professor Marden has manifested in soliciting funds to meet the current expenses of the college have met with a good degree of success. Under the capable management of Prof. Scott, the educational work has been conducted with marked efficiency. The attendance of students has been beyond expectation. The enrollment in the metallurgical department in particular is this winter twice as large as a year ago. A new mining department is about to be added which will increase the efficiency of the work in this department. The Pro-Ex literary society has started a college paper called the [illegible] and has been started and has returned a warm welcome. A reading room is about to be added to the attractions of the college. Two new instructors have been employed during the year, Miss Wickard, who resigned a position in the high school and took the place made vacant by the departure of Miss Kies, and Professor Walker, who is filling the place of Professor Shelton, who was granted leave of absence for one year. Both these teachers have shown themselves valuable accessories to the corps of instruction. Some additions have been made to the curriculum during the year, notably the opening of classes in civil engineering and mechanical drawing, and generally increased attention paid to theme writing and oratory. The general morals of the college during the year have been excellent, a result due alike to the manliness and womanliness of the students and to the tact of the management. It is probable that no institution can show more cordial and happy relations between faculty and students. The college prayer meeting has been well sustained and an unconstrained, genuine Christian atmosphere has been characteristic of the college life.

A year ago the continuance of the college was in some minds a matter of doubt. To-day all uncertainty of that sort is removed. The generosity of its friends in Colorado Springs and at the east has made the continuance of the college sure and warrants the hope of a prosperity which henceforth will increase steadily. Colorado Springs, as all will agree, is the most desirable location in the state for a college. As the population of the Centennial state increases, the number of students will steadily multiply and the scope of the instruction will steadily widen. Its greatest and pressing need is money. Prof. Marden has initiated the scheme of asking 100 persons to agree to give $100 each month for five years to come, thus securing an annual income of $10,000 a year for the five years (ending 1890), by which time it is hoped that permanent endowments for most, if not all, the chairs may be secured. By indefatigable effort he has secured 50 such pledges, or in other words, $5,000 a year for five years to come is assured. The greater part of this money has come from generous New Englanders. One citizen, recently come to Colorado Springs, has taken two of these $100 pledges; another recent citizen has taken another, one other citizen a fourth. At least a dozen such subscriptions should be made in our county and as many more in other parts of the state.

The college is Christian in its spirit but unsectarian in its management and appeals to the liberality of all classes of citizens. It is deemed to be a potent factor in shaping the future prosperity of our city. A selfish regard to business interests no less than a spirit of generosity should move our people to subscribe generously to the support of this institution permanently planted among us. We endowed now the college ought to have five years from now two hundred students whose residence here would do not a little to promote the prosperity of Colorado Springs.

The Deaf Mute Institute.

This institute, which was established some 11 years ago, is supported by the state, for the purpose of educating the mute and blind children of the state who, by their misfortune, cannot be instructed in the schools for children possessing all their faculties. The institution has fulfilled its mission when it has educated these children to an extent equal to that obtained by children of normal faculties through the instrumentality of the public schools of the state. To accomplish this end much time and patience need to be exercised by trained specialists in these peculiar fields of instruction, and a building provided in which pupils may be assembled from their homes in various parts of the state in order to receive instruction at a minimum of expense. The state of Colorado is abreast with her sister states in provision for this branch of her educational system, and by law has had an edifice built and equipped and provided for the support of the mute and blind at this institution. The general management is under the control of a board of trustees—five in number, residents of the state. The administration of the affairs of the institution is entrusted to competent and experienced officers and teachers, who are familiar with the methods employed in instructing the mute and the blind.

During the past year improvements have been made on the house and grounds amounting to over $1,000, and the course of study enlarged so as to include instruction in carpentry and cooking. There are 38 mute and 10 blind scholars upon the roll, making a total of 57, which is an increase of 10 over last year. A watchman, provided with a watchman's time detector, is on duty all night, thus greatly diminishing the danger of fire. This has never been done until the present year. Articulation or visible speech is taught to some of the pupils by Mrs. Whitcomb. Only a few can learn this, as it requires a quick eye, retentive memory and perseverance.

It is the aim of the institute so to educate the pupils partaking of its benefits that they may, on finishing the course, be able not only to communicate intelligently with persons with whom they are thrown, but successfully to follow some certain branch of handicraft as well. The trades of printing and carpentry are now taught and other trades will be introduced, as the number of pupils and the means at hand will justify. The girls are instructed in sewing, cooking and general housekeeping.

The corps of instructors is as follows: D. C. Dudley, A. M., superintendent, L. M. Barbett, Mrs. A. O. Whitcomb, Mrs. C. C. Wynn, E. C. Campbell, Miss Isabel Palmer, Miss M. E. Churchman, Miss Abby Whitcomb, Miss M. Barbett, Samuel Gibbs.

D. & R. G. Report

The report of the business transacted by the Denver & Rio Grande railway company at this station during the year 1885 as furnished us by Mr. J. M. Fillmore, the local agent, is certainly a very encouraging one. This report shows that the sale of tickets numbered 24,401, the revenue from which was $84,739.11. During the year 2,020 pieces of baggage have been received and forwarded, thus giving an average of about 2[illegible] pieces per month. The receipts on account of freight foot up to $[illegible] and the total passenger, freight and miscellaneous receipts were $271,899.11 in 1885, as against $[illegible] for the previous year, thus showing a gain for the year of $76,600.39.

Contained in the 1,[illegible] car loads of wool shipped from this station were 1,272,752 pounds. Of this amount about 450,000 pounds was produced in other counties, thus leaving the county yield over 822,000 pounds. Below we give the number of car loads of freight forwarded and received:

FREIGHT FORWARDED.

Merchandise	328
Grain	18
Hides	21
Stock	67
Ice	37
Fruit	2
Furniture	7
Potatoes	7
Plants, bulbs and cement	61
Hay	2
Salt	2
Wire	2
Wool	137

FREIGHT RECEIVED.

Merchandise	1,014
Coal	949
Wood	83
Grain	209
Flour	57
Stock	40
Hay	33
Agricultural implements and wagons	12
Apples	34
Salt	22
Wire	16
Sugar	18
Hides	57
Stone	102
Nails	10
Sewer and water pipe	9
Brick	33
Cement and plaster	3

Postoffice Statistics.

Below we furnish a statement of the business transacted at the Colorado Springs postoffice for the year ending December 31st, as furnished by Postmaster Price:

RECEIPTS.

For sale of stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc	$11,6[illegible]
For rent of boxes	1,8[illegible]
Total receipts	$13,556 77

EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses, including the special delivery and mail messenger service	$ 5,5[illegible]
Net revenue to department	8,026 27
Total	$13,556 77

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

By 2,[illegible] domestic money orders issued	$65,[illegible]
By 1,[illegible] international money orders issued	2,045
By 1,[illegible] postal notes	7,000
Total amount	$74,785
By 2,[illegible] domestic money orders paid	$61,000
By 100 international money orders paid	1,900
By 1,[illegible] postal notes	2,600 30
Remitted to postmaster at Denver	9,000
Cash on hand	284 70
Total	$74,785

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. C. W. Cobart, of Cheyenne, formerly editor of the Republic, is in the city.

Conductor C. D. Robinson, of the Denver & Rio Grande was in the city yesterday.

Ralph Freudenberg and Prince Wells, the bicyclists, took in the Garden of the Gods and Manitou yesterday.

Prof. Streby and wife, Prof. D. C. Dudley of the Deaf Mute institute, and County Superintendent of Schools B. A. P. Eaton left for Denver on the Tauncerbolt yesterday morning to attend the annual meeting of the State Teachers' association now in session there.

Those who have seen Mentzer and Heath's minstrels tell us that we can expect a big treat at the opera house on New Year's night.

Amie Harbor, the six year old daughter of W. V. Hector of Manitou, died very suddenly yesterday morning. No time has yet been set for the funeral.

Rev. A. W. Arundel went to Denver via the Denver & New Orleans yesterday afternoon, where he was to deliver a lecture last night before the State Teachers' association.

Manager McCreery is negotiating with the female polo club for a game with local players at the rink next Wednesday night. This will be one of the biggest attractions that the rink has had for some time.

Messrs. Fliedberg and Wells gave another of their remarkable performances at the rink last night. Although they did not seem to work as smoothly as they did on the opening evening, they gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Warren of Fountain, who was in the city yesterday, was kicked by a vicious horse and had his left shoulder dislocated. He received immediate medical attention and the operation of resetting the shoulder was a very painful one.

The Antlers Arrivals—Charles Cavender, Leadville; A. B. Crosby, Detroit, Mich.; A. Paul, New York; F. D. Parker, Denver; W. N. McDermon, Kansas City; C. R. Bell, Denver; A. B. C. Lucas, St. Louis; T. W. Lee and wife, Denver.

Mr. J. W. Greene has a quarry opened up at Manitou containing a very excellent quality of hanging stone, similar to that shipped here from the northern part of the state. Mr. Greene will, we understand, guarantee to lay it at a very moderate price.

Mr. O. Palmer, who has been the agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Express company in this city for seven years, will retain a position in the consolidated office, at Denver, for the present. When the companies came to a conclusion to consolidate the question arose as to which of the agents in the different ponting towns, Leadville, Gunnison, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, etc., were to have charge of the consolidated office. It was decided to draw lots, and Mr. Pierce was fortunate enough to win and Mr. Palmer unfortunate enough to lose. No reflection can be cast on Mr. Palmer, as it is well known that he has made an honest, reliable and industrious agent.

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

What Mr. Nettleton Has Been Doing During the Past Year.

State Engineer Nettleton has made his annual report to Governor Eaton of the work of his department during the past year. The report is as follows:

The work of the past year has been greatly restricted, by the small appropriation made for this office by the last general assembly. As the appropriation was not large enough to permit of systematic field work during the whole of the two years it was intended to cover, I have thought it best to restrict the work of the past year and endeavor to make the work of 1886 the more effective.

Since entering upon the duties of this office a large part of the field work has been directed to obtain accurate data as to the amount of our water supply, and the capacity of the canals which distribute it. This work has been continued during the past year, the work embracing the gauging of canals on the Platte and Cache la Poudre rivers, and on Bear, Clear and Boulder creeks. A complete daily and hourly record of the water discharged by the Cache la Poudre river has also been kept. It was the intention to have gauged all the canals on each of the streams mentioned, thus making a complete record of the water diverted; but the inability or failure of some of the canal owners to construct suitable measuring weirs prevented its fulfilment.

For every canal measured, a table was prepared, giving the quantity of water passing over the measuring weir for every tenth of a foot increase in depth, beginning with zero and extending to the greatest depth measured. Copies of these tables have been furnished to the canal superintendents and to the water commissioner of the district in which the canal is situated. These tables are intended to be a guide in the division of water, and have already proved of great service. Not only do they enable the water commissioner to perform his duties with greater ease and certainty, but they inspire confidence in the justice and accuracy of his work, and lead to a cordial acceptance of his decision as final. To this, in a great measure, I attribute the peaceful adjustment of all difficulties arising from the division of water during the past year. While in almost every district in the state the services of the water commissioner have been rigorous, the absence of controversies has been in gratifying contrast to some of the occurences of former years.

During the autumn I made an examination on the Cache la Poudre river of the amount of water returned to the stream by percolation. * * * * The results showed that the volume of the stream was increased over 77 per cent. by this source. This increase is the surplus of good times, reappearing to augment the supply during the period of greatest need. It requires no argument to show the economic value and importance of this action. It not only extends the area which a stream will irrigate, but also renders the water supply more uniform throughout the year. As this subject is likely to prove of great importance in the development of our agricultural resources, I hope to pursue the investigation in other localities in the near future.

The development of the agricultural resources of the state during the past year has been most gratifying. The amount of public land entered for settlement has exceeded that of any previous year in our history. In the southern part of the state some of the most important irrigation enterprises in the state have been completed, while others equally large have been inaugurated. If the development of this section continues to be as rapid as during the past year, the time will be short until the value of its agricultural products equals that of the north. I hope during the coming year to give this section the attention which its importance deserves and more than has hitherto been possible.

Throughout the whole of the past year the working of our irrigation system has been such as to encourage confidence at home and respect abroad. That any system of laws regulating so important an interest could be formed and carried into effect without working some discomfort in individual cases is not to be expected. But that it is working well upon the whole is abundantly testified by the absence of opposition and the hearty acquiescence in the results.

As bearing on this subject I will quote the conclusion of the royal commissioner sent from Austria to this country to examine our irrigation system and practices. The report made after personal visits to California, Colorado and the Territories, says:

"The laws of Colorado are most successful and may be adopted the first place. It is not surprising, therefore, that in mileage of canals or acreage irrigated, Colorado more than doubles any other state, and its works are the greatest, most permanent and most rapidly extending."

From Wednesday's Daily.

Dr. B. P. Anderson and wife returned yesterday from their Christmas visit to St. Louis.

Mr. Bernard Gilpin leaves for the east to-day with the expectation of remaining away about two months.

Tramps are becoming quite numerous and a number of them apply at police headquarters every night for shelter.

Amended articles of incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office by the Powder River Live Stock company.

As will be seen by a notice in another column the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rose Silver Mining company will be held in this city on January 18, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bartlett will entertain all those who took part in the "Mikado" at the opera house, on Christmas, at their rooms this evening. All interested are invited.

Arrivals at the Antlers—J. G. White, Leadville; M. A. Bailey, Fairplay, Colo.; G. E. Elliott, A. A. McKnight, A. P. Sweetser, A. W. Evans, Denver; M. A. DeCoursey, Colorado Springs; G. W. Burk, Alma, Colo.

In case the Pueblo opera house is not opened in time the chances are that we will have the Milan opera company here for two nights. This will certainly be a rare treat for our music-loving people. They will probably open in "Il Trovatore."

A consolidation has again been effected between the Denver & Rio Grande and Pacific Express companies, to take effect on January first. The office will be in the room now occupied by the Denver & Rio Grande express. Mr. C. F. Pearce, the present agent of the Pacific, will be the local agent for the consolidated companies.

Several carloads of paving stone from the Longmont quarries were received in the city yesterday. The stone will be used by Mr. Washington Pastorius in paving the sidewalks in front of the four buildings owned by him on Tejon street. If others would do the same thing they would not have to pay paving assessments every two years, costing in the long run more than stone.

Monday evening being the occasion of the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Richards a number of their friends assembled at the residence of D. B. Fairley and proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. R. The lord and lady being absent the intruders took possession and were doing high carnival when the host and hostess returned, much surprised. However they were not disposed to turn the rascals out, so the evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner, vocal and instrumental music and games being the order of the evening. Knowing Mr. Richards' connection with the Big Horn country an imaginary map of the country in connection with a surveyor's transit and outfit was presented him. As they cannot be described, suffice it to say they were original and comical and have to be seen to be appreciated. Among those present were O. T. Gebhart, D. Sabin, Miss Ella McCoy, D. B. Fairley and wife, Ben Jackson and wife, C. Corman and wife, E. P. Wheeler and wife, W. D. Fairfax and wife, E. S. Bumstead and wife, L. C. McCreery and wife, L. L. Rice and wife. Before departing the company presented Mr. and Mrs. Richards with a handsome silver cake basket as a token of their best wishes, and all went home feeling the better for having spent so pleasant an evening.

ARRANGING THE PROGRAMME.

The Papers to be Read Before the International Range Association.

The following programme has been arranged by the committee appointed to prepare one for the coming meeting of the International Range Cattle and Horse Growers' association to be held in Denver on January 28th:

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RANGE CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, DENVER, Colorado, December 28, 1885.

To the Citizens and Members of all the State, Territorial and Local Range Cattle and Horse Growers' Associations in the United States, Northern Mexico, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association called to make preparations for the approaching range convention D. E. Moore, S. E. Standart and H. M. Taylor were appointed a committee to confer as fully as practicable with the associations to be represented, and prepare a list of papers on subjects most important to range interests.

The following gentlemen have been invited to prepare papers on the subjects designated to be embodied in the published proceedings of the meeting. It is not to be inferred that the design is to have a set programme, but to furnish a thoroughly prepared list of papers on subjects pertinent to our range industry, from which the convention can select topics to be presented in the intervals of business:

"The United States Bureau of Animal Industry," the Hon. Norman J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture.

"Contagious Cattle Diseases," Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry.

"State and Territorial Quarantine Regulations," Dr. T. D. Hopkins, veterinarian of the Wyoming Cattle Growers' association.

"Practical Measures for the Protection of the Range Horse Industry from Disease," Dr. George C. Faville, Colorado state veterinarian.

"Practical Measures for the Protection of Range Cattle from Diseases," the Hon. S. W. Dorsey, New Mexico Territorial Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"The Arid Regions; Their Relation to the Meat Supply of the Nation," Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Northern New Mexico Cattle Growers' association.

"Who is Benefitted and Who is Injured by the Production of Range Beef," Governor O. A. Hadley, president Northern New Mexico Cattle Growers' association.

"Present Condition of Our Beef Markets," Colonel R. D. Hunter, Montana Cattle Growers' association.

"Young Beef Shipments," A. H. Swan, Wyoming Cattle Growers' association.

"Home Market for Range Beef," John A. Clough, Colorado Cattle Growers' association.

"Percentage vs. Commission on Sales of Beef Cattle," Colonel J. W. Dwyer, President New Mexico Territorial Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Transportation of Range Cattle," R. B. Wilson, live stock agent Northern Pacific railway, Montana Cattle Growers' association.

"Cattle Ranges in British Columbia and Northwest Territory," William Black, secretary Southwestern Cattle Growers' association of Northwest Territory.

"Cattle Ranges in Northern Mexico," H. H. Muncy of Northern Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Range Cattle Industry on the Pacific Slope," C. W. Moore, president Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Range Horse Industry on the Eastern Slope," Hon. James N. Carlise, Southern Colorado Cattle Growers' association.

"Range Horse Industry on the Pacific Slope," Hon. E. J. Faust, president Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Uniform System of Working Ranges," Colonel J. N. Simpson, president Texas Live Stock association.

"Practical Suggestions on Economy in Range Management," Captain T. H. Lawrence, chairman executive committee New Mexico Territorial Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Overstocking the Range," Hon. A. C. Cleveland, Nevada Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Range Tenure," E. D. Warner, secretary New Mexico Territorial Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

"Burning of Ranges," C. W. White, Texas Live Stock association.

"Range Business," George H. Brooks, secretary Central New Mexico Cattle Growers' association.

"Handling Herds on the Drive," Col. John T. Lytle, president Southwestern Texas Live Stock association.

"Artificial Water Supplies," H. C. Hooker, president Arizona Cattle Growers' association.

"The Indian Question: Its Relation to the Range Cattle Industry," Hon. Granville Stuart, Montana Cattle Growers' association.

"Relative Death Losses on Opened and Enclosed Ranges," Hon. D. W. McCaskill, southern Colorado Cattle Growers' association.

"Farmers and Ranchmen—Their Interests Mutual," Major W. A. Lowers, Western Kansas Cattle Growers' association.

"Feeding Range Cattle," Thomas Sturgis, secretary Wyoming Cattle Growers' association.

"Alfalfa for Beef Cattle," N. H. A. Mason, president Nevada Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

Range Cattle and Horse Growers' association, Collin Cameron, Arizona Cattle and Horse Growers' association.

Range Cattle Papers, D. H. Hale, editor Texas Live Stock Journal, Texas Live Stock association.

Uniform Protective and Detective System, Captain N. K. Bosswell, chief detective force Wyoming Cattle Growers' association.

Legislation Affecting Range Interests, Hon. H. R. Rhodes, attorney Colorado Cattle Growers' association.

The Arid Region—The Permanent Range, Captain Silas Bent, Las Animas County Cattle Growers' association.

D. E. MOORE,
S. E. STANDART,
H. M. TAYLOR,
Committee.

H. M. TAYLOR, secretary.

From Friday's Daily.

It is expected that the Chautauqua club will shortly give an entertainment.

There will be a meeting of College Close No. 4 at the close house Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

One of the severest storms of the season set in last evening and lasted during the greater part of the night.

Mr. T. W. Wright spent yesterday morning in the city and returned home on the south bound Tauncerbolt.

Mr. S. A. Parrish of Leadville arrived in the city on the Salt Lake express last night and registered at the Antlers.

Manager Nye received a telegram yesterday saying the Milan Italian Opera company would appear here Saturday, June 9.

There was a social dance in Masonic hall last night which was not very largely attended on account of the stormy weather.

Mr. Julius Gottberg, of Fountain, one of the representative cattlemen of southern El Paso county, was in the city yesterday.

Prof. D. A. Walser has returned from Denver where he has been in attendance at the annual session of the State Teachers' association.

Captain Cloutts, of the Denver & Rio Grande, passed through the city yesterday on the Salt Lake express in charge of a special carload of Nebraska excursionists on their way to California. The captain will go with them as far as Ogden.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending December 30, 1885:

Baker, W W	Minshel, S B
Hoyne, Dick	McNeil, Mrs P H
Beckley, John F	Newbury Sarah
Bell, Mr	Shannon, Mike
Brown, Maude	Smith, W A
Butler, Alice E	Smith, Laurie
Fuller, Frederick	Stewart, Dr J J
Jennings, Emma	Stuart, Andrew
Hoy, Eliot	Strand, George S
Self, E C	Van Meter, Edd
King, Chas H	Woods, John Frazer, 2
Kirsher, John	

FOREIGN.

Gallagher, Anthony	Smith, Mr J
Goldthrop, Lewis	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

C. F. PRICE, M. P.

MARRIED.

WELCH—BURDICK—At the residence of Mr. Louis Herman, of this city, Sunday, December 27th, by the Rev. [illegible] M. Kistler officiating, Miss Minnie E. Burdick and Dr Thomas Welch, both of Emporia, Kas.

Friends from Emporia were present of the bride, from Waterloo, Iowa, were the guests present. The bride is a lady of many attractions and noble qualities and is a graduate of the State Normal school of Kansas, has taught a number of years in the city of Emporia and has just completed a very successful term in the public schools of Colorado Springs. Patrons and pupils alike regret losing a teacher so deservedly popular. While in our social circles, where she is a great favorite, she will be greatly missed. The groom is one of Lyon county's (Kansas) most successful physicians and wealthiest stockmen. He is universally esteemed for his many qualities, integrity and strict business principles. They left shortly after the ceremony for Denver, where they will remain a short time and then go to Emporia, Kansas.

DIED.

SAMPLE—In this city, Saturday, December 26th, Samuel Sample, aged 29 years.

The death of this estimable young man, which occurred at the home of his parents, will be regretted by all who knew him. He had been ill for a long time of Bright's disease, since his return home four weeks ago he was confined to his bed but was patient during his suffering, his last breath was a prayer to God. A wife and one child mourn his loss. He has gone to his last home followed by the love of his friends that he lived an upright life and was just to all. The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 95 Cascade avenue, on Sunday at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Powder River Live Stock company, duly incorporated, with the principal office of said company in Colorado Springs, on the 28th day of December, 1885, the stockholders did by a vote represent a majority on the business of said company in Nebraska and in such other states and territories as the directors of said company may hereafter determine, in addition to the places where it may now carry on its business, and further, to increase the capital stock of the said company to the sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars; in conformity with which the articles of incorporation of the said company have been and are amended accordingly.

GEORGE F. BUCKMAN, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 29, 1885. dw4

THE REGISTER
Real Estate Agency,
Monument, Colo.
Lands, Ranches and City Property bought and sold. Money loaned on approved real estate. We are in direct communication with a Denver real estate firm and all properties placed with us will be advertised in both places. Address,
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W. LENNOX & BRO
Proprietors of
The Old Reliable Transfer Line
And agents for
Texas City Walsen Cannon Blacksmith's and Mesa Anthracite Coal.
Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. H. Barker. Telephone No. 9. 6-27tf

First National Bank,
OF COLORADO SPRINGS
Capital - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000
IRVING HOWBERT, President
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.
Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange, makes a general banking business. 1-1-tf

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THE MOST DIRECT AND POPULAR LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.
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To or from KANSAS CITY. Meals equal to those served in any First Class Hotel, only 75 cents.
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Ask the Ticket Agent for and see that your Tickets read via
"KANSAS CITY & ALTON R.R."
For Maps, Time Tables, and all information address
FRANK C. NOYES,
Western Passenger Agent,
305 Larimer Street, Hardman Building, Denver.
D. BOWES, General Western Passenger Agent,
Northwest Corner North Ninth and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. McMILLIN, Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. CHAPPELL, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.
ALEX CHARLTON, Asst Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

From Sunday's Daily.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe, real estate agent, reports the following transfers of real estate for the week ending December 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Frank E Austin to E z B Metz, lt 14 b k 102.	450
Jane D McNair to Agnes A Bartlett, lt 29 b k 7.	1,950

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Manitou Iron Springs Co to A K Root, lts 11, 12 and 13, blk 26	800
John W D Stovell to W H Barbour, lt 7, in Standish's sub div of b k C	350

EASTONVILLE PROPERTY.

Eliz Hanks to Elijah H Anderson, lt 5, b k 2	500

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Wm A Bell to Bernard G. n, jr, s hf of sw qr, sec 28, e hf of sec 32, w hf of sec 33, in tp 12, r 66; nw qr of ne qr of sec 4, nw qr sec 4, nw qr, sw qr, sec 4, s hf of ne qr, sec 5, w hf sec 5 and se qr, sec 5, tp 13, r 66	5700
Caroline M Ayer to Pervis W Ayer, n e qr of sec 6, tp 12, r 64 containing 165 92-100	1
Joshua P Reynolds to Augustus Kountz et al, s w qr sec 1, tp 12, r 65	490
Nathaniel B Goldsberry to Joshua S Reynolds, sw qr of sec 1, tp 12, r 65, cont'g 16 acres,	300

PATENTS.

United States to Nathaniel B Goldsberry, sw qr of sec 1, tp 12, r 65.

Mrs. F. B. Wells and family returned from a visit to Canada yesterday.

A. F. Woodward and A. C. Elliott of Monument were in the city last night.

Mr. C. W. Warfield, of the Pueblo Chieftain, spent Christmas in Colorado Springs.

Mr. John Pixley left for western Kansas yesterday, with the expectation of remaining away several days.

There was an installation of the newly elected officers of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. last night.

There was a turkey shoot on the west side of the Monument Christmas morning. A few of the crack shots carried off the most of the birds.

Contractor McShane, of the Colorado Midland, was in the city yesterday. He states that about two miles of grading has been completed and they are about beginning on rock work.

The Milan Grand Italian Opera company will appear in the opera house Tuesday evening, January 5th. This company will open their engagement in Denver to-morrow evening at the Tabor Grand opera house.

Both the Denver & Rio Grande and Pacific express companies have done an immense business during the holidays. Mr. Pearce says that the business at his office was double that of last year, and Mr. Palmer tells us that he positively had all he could attend to.

The Antlers Arrivals—F. W. Johnson, Boston; M. L. Fie c, W. Tappan, ranch; J. W. Lawrence, Wakeeny, Kan.; M. L. Wilbur, Colorado Springs; F. J. Cribbs, C. A. Warden, Pueblo; H. L. Higgins and wife, Denver; T. S. Slaughter, St. Louis; Mrs. E. F. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Dr. H. M. Bennett, R. C. Elliott, Monument; J. M. Knapp, L. M. Mumby, Colorado.

At the Congregational church Rev. James B. Gregg will preach morning and evening. In the morning the subject will be "The Best Christmas Gift." In the evening there will be a service called Christmas with the Poets, in which interspersed with comments the following poems will be read: "It was the Calm and Silent Night," by Alfred Dommett; "A Christmas Carol," by Chas. Kingsley; "A Christmas Symphony," by Helen Hunt Jackson; "Christmas Day," by George Wither; "His Name," by Wm. Alexander; "A Christmas Sheaf," by Phoebe Cary; "A Christmas Carmen," by Whittier.

The explosion of a lamp in room 318 at The Antlers last night caused considerable of an alarm, which brought out the department. So promptly did the members act that the hose carts were out about the time that the bell sounded, and the hook and ladder company followed close in their wake. The occupants of the room showed the utmost self possession and extinguished the flames with blankets taken from the bed before there was any necessity of turning on water. The flames could have gained but little headway, however, as the hose had already been laid from the stand pipes in the house to the door of the room.

The seventh annual convention of the State Teachers' association of Colorado will meet in Denver on next Thursday afternoon and remain in session three days. The programme, which has already been published in the GAZETTE, will be an exceptionally interesting one. On Wednesday evening Rev. A. W. Arundel of this city will deliver a lecture. We understand that a majority of the teachers in the El Paso county schools contemplate attending the convention, and in order to procure reduced rates on the railroads they will have to apply to Mr. B. A. P. Eaton, county superintendent of schools, for certificates on or before Tuesday morning.

The occupants of Cascade Terrace held a Christmas tree at cottage No. 1, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burns. Seven states were represented and twenty four mingled in the festivities. They first listened to a recitation by Miss Zilla Erickson, after which the distribution of presents took place. Every man, woman and child received some token of friendship. Then refreshments were served. The company present were as follows: Mrs. Lucy Wright, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bennett, Master Clarence Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Charles and Mamie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Irvine, Miss Marie Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Master Willie and Bertie Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, Miss Zilla Erickson, Mrs. Cronkhite, Dora Cronkhite and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fairfax.

There was one of the largest crowds at the rink last night that has assembled there this

season, the occasion being the second masquerade carnival given under the management of Mr. McCreery. The floor was well covered, and many rich and unique costumes were noticed. A number of prizes were distributed. Mrs. Q. J. Wellington received the prize for the finest lady's costume and Mr. J. L. Gardner the prize for the handsomest gentleman's costume. The feature of the evening was the one-mile race for a gold badge in which much interest seemed to be manifested. There were three entries: Johnson, Russell and Basham. The race was a very exciting one, and was won by Nels Johnson by a scratch. It seemed to be the general impression that the judges made a mistake in rendering any decision at all, on account of the fouls made. The badge is open to competition, and we understand that another race is being arranged for. In the bicycle race, with three entries, which concluded the evening's entertainment, C. D. Wilson came in first and Harry Hudson second.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

At Grace Episcopal Church Last Night.

Regardless of the stormy and disagreeable weather last night Grace Episcopal church was well crowded the occasion being the children's annual Christmas festival. The church had been tastefully decorated and presented a cheerful Christmas like appearance. Immediately in front of the chancel was a large Christmas tree handsomely lighted and the limbs were well weighed down with presents. The exercises began at 7 o'clock, opening with a carol "Three Kings of Orient," and the balance of the programme was as follows: Prayer; psalter; Gloria in Excelsis; apostles' creed; lesson; recitation; catechism; carol, "Hark! A Burst of Heavenly Music;" recitations, class selections; chorus, "The Shepherds;" short address by the rector Rev. A. R. Kieffer; carol, "The Christmas Tree." The gifts were then gathered from the Christmas tree and distributed among the one hundred little children by Rev. Mr. Kieffer, G. R. Buckman, Charles Durkee and Mr. W. B. Gaskill. Many of the presents were very valuable and all went home well satisfied after the benediction had been pronounced by the rector.

The Salt Lake express from the west last night was about one hour late.

Thos. Wanless and J. F. Carr went to Denver Sunday on the D. & N. O.

There was a light fall of snow during the day yesterday but it melted about as fast as it fell.

Mrs. H. T. Blake and two sons returned home last night from Rosita where they have been visiting friends.

A. Saucier, proprietor of the Crawford house, and his wife went to Denver Sunday on a few days' visit to friends.

Jerrey & Co., proprietors of the Pike's Peak and South End markets, have placed a brand new delivery wagon upon the streets.

Messrs. Lucas, Hayes, Gleckner, Duncan and Earle started out Sunday morning for a few days hunting trip at Manitou Park.

Wm. Griffith, assistant superintendent of the Pacific Express company, came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

The Milan Opera company which appears here next week, opened a week's engagement at the Tabor Grand, Denver, last night with "Trovatore."

A. A. Root and wife and C. P. Root and wife, who have been stopping here for some time, leave to-day for Pueblo where they expect to remain for some time.

The Electric Light company had an important meeting on Saturday evening and the prospects are that they will shortly go a head with the plant. They have not as yet decided as to what system of electric light they will use.

M. B. Curtis, Annie Pixley, Kitty Scanlan and Couldock have cancelled their dates at the opera house. Manager Nye has, however, already filled two of the dates thus made vacant, one with Lou Morrison and the other with Chanfrau.

A number of the El Paso county teachers will start for Denver this morning to attend the seventh annual session of the State Teachers' association. They can obtain certificates from Mr. B. A. P. Eaton entitling them to reduced railroad rates.

Several of the Pueblo people who witnessed the production of the "Mikado" in this city on Christmas day were so extremely well pleased with it that they are making efforts to have the same opera presented by local talent there. The same costumes will be used as here and some of our local singers may take part.

Mr. Charles T. Parsons, for a number of years Colorado agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and for nearly a year a resident of Colorado Springs, left last night for Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been offered a responsible position with the A., T. & S. F., and Atlantic & Pacific lines. His family will follow in a short time.

Arrivals at The Antlers—J. W. D. Stovell, M. A. DeCoursey, Colorado Springs; T. L. Rossi and wife, New York; A. Stein, San Francisco; Emil Seifert, S. S. Babcock, C. R. Bell, Miss McKnight, W. L. Dozier, Wm. Griffith, S. A. Walker, Denver; L. A. Haven, San Francisco; Joseph Keller and wife, France; C. D. Bradford, city; Mrs. H. T. Blake and two boys, Manitou.

The Presbyterian church was well filled on Sunday afternoon by those anxious to hear the missionary address by Miss Mary L. Cort, who has spent eleven years as a missionary to Siam. Miss Cort is a sister of the wife of Rev. Mr. Gage of Pueblo. She will return to the chosen field of her labor in a short time, and will be accompanied by Miss Small of Denver. A collection amounting to $56 was taken up to assist in paying their expenses.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.50 a. m.

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.27 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.

5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 5.2 p. m., departs 5.33 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.23 a. m., departs 3.28 a. m.

6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 9.32 a. m., departs 9.35 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.03 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.55 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.50 a. m.
No. 33— " 3.00 p. m.	No. 34— " 2.20 p. m.
No. 35— " 6.10 p. m.	No. 36— " 5.15 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 11.3 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 35 p. m.
" Denver, 3.55 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days......................8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays..............9 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.; Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails [illegible]

GOING EAST.		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.25 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
"		5.30 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH.		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.30 a. m.	
"		6.40 p. m.
"		3.10 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.45 a. m.	
"	11.05 a. m.	
"		5.30 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.10 a. m.	
"	9.45 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
"		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.30 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	9.45 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Manitou	9.45 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
"	4.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m.

Mail for [illegible] and Ruxton closes Saturday at 5.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 5.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and [illegible] closes Monday at 3.00 p. m., and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

For combs, brushes, perfumery and toilet articles at eastern prices go to Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-11-tf

A good ten cent cigar for a nickel at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-11-tf

D. Ashby has received a large lot of holiday goods, such as upholstered easy chairs, rattan chairs, tables and workbaskets. Foot rests and ottomans, upholstered for needle work. A fine lot of hanging lamps, and tea and dinner sets. Headquarters for Electric lamps. Don't make up your mind till you have seen Ashby's stock. His prices can't be beat. dwh-1-5m

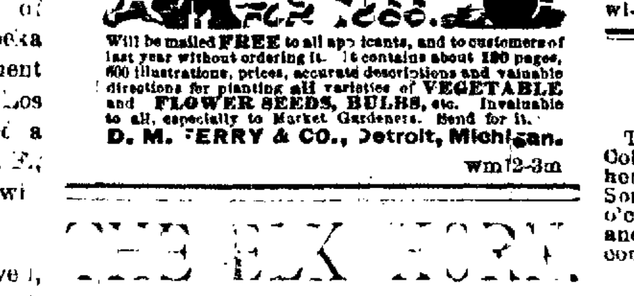
Finest brands imported and domestic cigars, Meerschaum goods and smokers' articles, at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. Eastern prices. dwl-11-tf

Ask for "Maple Grove," known to the trade for 15 years as the finest whisky in America. No cheap grades of this brand. Exclusive agents wanted in each town. Address J. M. Johnson, Denver, Colo. wm-5-2m

Prescriptions filled at eastern prices at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-11-tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Aneson, St. Louis, Mo. csatw-19-1y



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

wm12-3m

THE ELK HORN.

Colorado Avenue, Colorado City.

FINE LIQUORS, AND SEGARS,

In any quantity. Billiards and Pool.

HENRY COBY, Proprietor.

wm12-3m

DRUNKENNESS

Instantly Cured.

Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence.

wk-3-3m GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

R. S. Barnes & Son,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

PAINTS & VARNISHES

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Pumpless Wind Mill.

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

27 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

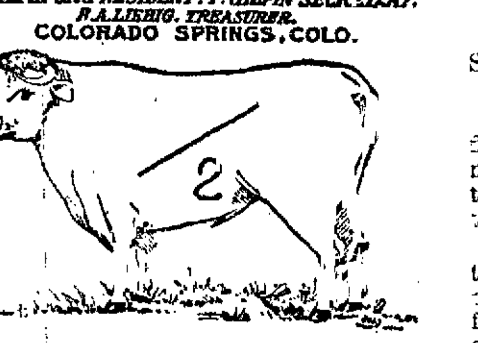
wel6 tf

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.

B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.

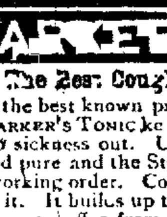
R. A. LIEBIG. TREASURER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN ☐ ON LEFT SIDE, ALL YOUNG-STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM



the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use and the best known preventive of Consumption.

PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.

HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

dsutwl-19-1y

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLORADO, November 24, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 2, 1886, viz: David Workman, H. E. No. 1670, for the s hf nw qr and w hf ne qr sec 2, tp 12 s, r 69 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John O. Fussell, A. J. Templeton, G. W. Barron and Robert Oliver, all of Summit Park, Colo.

Andrew J. Stevenson H. E. No. 1159, for the se qr, sec 9, tp 11 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. B. Whitmore, Charles S. Snyder, J. W. Linley and Walter Whitmore, all of Eastonville, Colo.

Julia A. Mundy, H. E. No. 2804, for the s hf, nw qr, and n hf, sw qr, sec 9, tp 11 s, r 64 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Daniel V. Elkins, Eli Knowles, J. W. Linley and James Cole, all of Eastonville, Colo.

Andrew B. VanHorne, D. S. No. 10306, for the s hf, nw qr and n hf, sw qr, sec 17, tp 13 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Luft, of Granger Colo.; Augustine Henley, of Granger, Colo.; H. T. Cook, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and James A. Hart, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Rosa Hendricks, A. B. No. 1678, for the ne qr, sw qr, se qr, nw qr, s hf, ne qr, sec 8, tp 12 s, r 64 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bell, of Granger, Colo.; S. Greenway, of Granger, Colo.; Isaac Vandenburgh and Andrew Vandenburgh, of Eastonville, Colo.

Mary I. Hughes, D. S. No. 8258, for the nw qr, ne qr e hf, ne qr, ne qr, se qr, sec 27, tp 12 s, r 64 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. A. Turner, Pete Harper, Smith Harper and Andrew Vandenburgh, all of Eastonville, Colo.

Louis Leppert, D. S. No. 10672, for the nw qr, nw qr, sec 24 and n hf, ne qr and ne qr, nw qr, sec 23, tp 16 s, r 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Paul Dingel, Adam Dingel, Fred Schluckebior and T. H. Lowe, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you, George M. Derickson, who on January 20th, 1885, filed pre-emption D. S. No. 9046 for a portion of said above described tract, are hereby notified to show cause, on or before January 2, 1886, why said Louis Leppert should not be allowed to make proof and payment for said land.

Annie Vandenburgh, D. S. No. 8956, for the e hf, se qr, sec 4, and n hf, ne qr, sec 9, tp 12 s, r 64 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Homer Laughlin, of Eastonville, Colo.; S. Greenway, of Granger, Colo.; A. B. Whitmore, of Eastonville, Colo.; Smith Harper, of Eastonville, Colo.

David F. Hall, D. S. No. 8387, for the se qr, se qr, sec 19, and ne qr, ne qr, sec 30, tp 17 s, r 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. P. Conlogue, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; John R. Sittington, of Glendale, Colo.; W. R. Owens, of Glendale, Colo.; and Hiram Simpson, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

wl-28-6 WM. BAYARD Register.

Stockholders' Meeting.

COLORADO SPRINGS, December 14, 1885.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company will be held at the office of said company in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1886, at   o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before it.

F. L. MARTIN, President.

COLORADO SPRINGS, December 20, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock Company will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

wm26 3 F. L. MARTIN, President.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Guire, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Joseph Guire, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the January term, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of December, A. D. 1885.

wm26-4 SOPHIA GUIRE, Administratrix.

1886.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needlework are acknowledged to be unequaled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American Punch.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. One Year (52 numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Mrs. Margret J. Palmer, then of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, by her certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1882, in book 61 at page 115, convey to the undersigned F. G. Rowe of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six in Haynes addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Henry S. Haynes of twelve certain promissory notes of the said Margret J. Palmer, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of ten hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date of said notes until paid. And whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the said principal and interest on said notes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And whereas, the times of payment of a portion of the said notes have passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory notes and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said F. G. Rowe, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned E. J. Eaton, being the acting county clerk of said El Paso county, the successor in trust, will on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1886, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and the interest thereon, together with costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, El Paso county, December 12, 1885.

F. G. ROWE, Trustee.
E. J. EATON,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo.
wm12-4 Successor in Trust.

TAKE THE GREAT WABASH ROUTE FOR ALL POINTS EAST

SOLID TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Branch Lines to all important cities not on the direct routes.

The Finest Car Service in the world, including the latest and best Buffet and Boudoir Sleeping Cars, elegant Reclining Chair Cars (FREE), comfortable Coaches and the most magnificent Dining Cars on the continent.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT assured to all who travel via the

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Send for maps, time tables, etc., to

F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

C. N. HAMPSON

Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

1886.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

The December Number will begin the Seventy-second Volume of Harper's Magazine. Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," and Mr. Howells' "Indian Summer"—holding the foremost place in current serial fiction—will run through several numbers, and will be followed by serial stories by R. D. Blackmore and Mrs. D. M. Craik. A new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by the current literature of America and Europe, will be contributed by W. D. Howells, beginning with the January Number. The great literary event of the year will be the publication of a series of papers—taking the shape of a story, and depicting characteristic features of American society as seen at our leading pleasure resorts—written by Charles Dudley Warner, and illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. The Magazine will give special attention to American subjects, treated by the best American writers and illustrated by leading American artists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 0
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

Bound volumes of Harper's Magazine, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60 inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one volume, 8vo, cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address,

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

1886.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has now, for more than twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated paper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequaled by any previous volume, embracing two capital illustrated serial stories, one by Mr. Thos. Hardy, among the foremost of living writers of fiction, and the other by Mr. Walter Besant, one of the most rapidly rising of English novelists; graphic illustrations of unusual interest to readers in all sections of the country; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, by the best writers, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, an entertaining and instructive family journal, entirely free from objectionable features in either letter-press or illustrations, should subscribe to Harper's Weekly.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7.00 per volume. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

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1886.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The position of Harper's Young People as the leading weekly periodical for young readers is well established. The publishers spare no pains to provide the best and most attractive reading and illustrations. The serial and short stories have strong dramatic interest while they are wholly free from whatever is pernicious or vulgarly sensational; the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, New York.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 Per Year.

Volume VII commences November 3, 1885.

Single numbers, five cents each.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft to avoid chance of loss.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

AT THE GAZETTE Office.